

Pentagon Declares

MIRV Missiles Deployment Can Be 'Negotiated in SALT'

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, March 12 (WP).—Everything is negotiable in SALT, the Pentagon said today in the wake of congressional objections to an announcement that Minuteman-3 missiles with MIRV warheads will be deployed in June. The statement came from press spokesman Jerry Friedman. The announcement last Tuesday of the June deployment date had come from Air Force Secretary Robert S. Seamans, Jr.

But high administration officials said that it had not been the government's intention to announce the date, though it was widely known for some months. These officials said the announcement, in Mr. Seamans' prepared statement, somehow "slipped through."

While Mr. Friedman's statement appeared designed to take some of the congressional heat off the Pentagon, the administration long has taken the position that "everything is negotiable" at the strategic arms limitation talks.

Some administration officials still think a ban on testing of multiple warheads (MIRVs) or of their deployment is possible at the SALT talks, which reconvene April 16 in Vienna. However, this has become a minority position. The majority view, at the State Department, the Pentagon and the White House now is that it probably is too late and too difficult to do that.

Launched Freeze
Hence, the expectation is that President Nixon will approve only a proposal to freeze the number of Soviet and American launchers for intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs). The issue has not yet come to the National Security Council and Mr. Nixon for final decision.

Meanwhile, a new factor has been injected into the MIRV argument. It now has been learned that Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin and his chief deputy here, Yury M. Vorontsov, have been saying that if the United States at Vienna raises the MIRV moratorium issue, the Soviet Union will be responsive. The implication, to those who have heard the remarks,

is that the response would be positive. Mr. Dobrynin made the remark at a closed meeting in New York of the Council on Foreign Relations. He and Mr. Vorontsov also have made similar remarks to other non-administration officials in Washington at social gatherings, and reports of these remarks quickly reached the administration. The remarks were made in the past several weeks, persons who heard them reported.

At the preceding SALT round at Helsinki, the MIRV issue was raised only tangentially, officials said. At that time, President Nixon had ruled out a moratorium proposal. In the meantime, MIRV testing has been nearly completed.

Those who are trying to halt MIRV deployment were encouraged by the Dobrynin-Vorontsov remarks, but others were suspicious that they were intended to reinforce congressional opponents of both MIRV and the administration's Safeguard Anti-Ballistic Missile system. Publicly, Moscow has said practically nothing about MIRVs, but has blasted the Safeguard program.

Lacking Capability

At the Pentagon, Mr. Friedman told newsmen that "we do not have the capability to attack hardened sites (the underground concrete tubes in which missiles sit) in the Soviet Union and we do not plan to acquire that capability."

The Soviet Union, however, is "very close" to having the ability to destroy the American Minuteman sites, Mr. Friedman added. When he was reminded by newsmen that high administration officials have said at congressional hearings that the United States is improving its ability to attack "hardened" targets, he came up with a new explanation.

"He said that phrase did not refer to 'hardened sites,'" he added, that the definition used by John S. Foster Jr., the Pentagon research and development chief, was that hard targets meant such things as factories and bridges, but not Soviet



JOINING IN THE FUN—Mrs. Richard Nixon attending a circus performance for 6,800 underprivileged and handicapped children in Washington. With the First Lady are clown Lou Jacobs and Fatima Martins, seven, of the Georgetown Children's Home.

Nixon Increases U.S. Program To Check Youthful Drug Use

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI).—President Nixon, concerned by reports of growing drug use in the nation's schools, announced an expanded effort yesterday to warn youngsters of the dangers involved.

"Drug abuse among school-age youth is increasing at an alarming rate," the President said in a statement. He ordered a six-fold increase, to a total of \$124 million in the fiscal year of 1971, in federal spending for programs such as the following:

- An attempt by the Office of Education to train 150,000 teachers and 75,000 students and community leaders in the fundamentals of a drug education program before the next school year begins. Mr. Nixon earmarked \$3.5 million for grants to the states to fund the program.

- Creation of a national clearinghouse for drug abuse information to channel material on drugs and their dangers to the public. It will be run by the National Institute of Mental Health at an annual cost of \$700,000.

- Stepping up a public service campaign by the Advertising Council, Inc., to produce commercials and movies on drug abuse. Federal agencies would provide \$150,000 in production costs.

The Nixon administration was accused last July of "astounding indifference" when Rep. John Rarab, D., Md., and Rep. Lloyd Meade, D., Wash., were seeking support for a bill to set up a five-year program financing drug education courses.

Bill Unneeded

Their bill, which the House adopted last October, has not been debated in the Senate. Dr. Morton Miller of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare testified in July that no new legislation of its type was needed now. The bill would provide \$12 million in 1973 and 1974, with lesser amounts in preceding years.

Mr. Nixon said yesterday that the problem of teen-age drug use had been driven home by the stories of two 12-year-old boys in New York who became addicted to heroin.

One of them, Ralph de Jesus of the South Bronx, was touched by a public hearing last month with his tale of drug addiction that a state legislator broke down and wept. The other boy Mr. Nixon referred to, Walker Vandermere of Harlem, was found dead on Dec. 14, two weeks after his 12th birthday, of an overdose of heroin.

"One of the great tragedies of the past decade," the President said, "has been that our schools, where our children should learn about the wonder of life, have often been the place where they learn the living, and sometimes actual, death of drug abuse."

"There is no priority higher in

this administration than to see that children, and the public, learn the facts about drugs in the right way and for the right purpose through education."

Federal officials who briefed reporters at the White House indicated that one of the first targets of the crash program would be marijuana. Although scientists continue to debate the dangers of marijuana use, Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, director of the National Institute of Mental Health, had no doubts.

"There are apocryphal stories going around that marijuana is a harmless weed," he said. "We know enough to say that for some people this isn't true."

Included in the President's program is \$1 million to accelerate the institute's marijuana research program.

Hog Butcher? In a Pig's Eye!

CHICAGO, March 12 (AP).

—The operator of Chicago's stockyards has announced a decision that will erode completely Chicago's claim of being "hog butcher to the world."

The Union Stockyard and Transit Co. said it plans to discontinue handling hogs within 30 to 90 days. Cattle operations will continue.

Chicago became the leading slaughterer and packer of hogs at the time of the Civil War. The late poet Carl Sandburg in his "Chicago," gave the city its "hog butcher to the world" title.

The decision to abandon hog operations, the company said, resulted from a steady decline in hog receipts at the yards over the last five years.

Bomb Blasts Damage 3 Offices Of Corporations in New York

NEW YORK, March 12 (UPI).—Fifteen bombs ripped through the offices of major corporations in three mid-Manhattan skyscrapers early today despite warnings to the police.

The bombs shattered walls, windows and plumbing, but no one was injured. Police, who had been warned that the bombs were set to go off in the buildings, evacuated night workers but were unable to find the explosives in time.

Emergency units rushed to each building and evacuated maintenance and cleanup crews. A total of 65 persons were in the three buildings.

The circumstances and results of the bombings were "very similar" to another triple bombing on Nov. 11 that damaged other offices in Manhattan, a police official said.

2d Call Received

Later this morning, police received another anonymous telephone call with the message that four bombs were set to explode in the lower level of Grand Central Terminal at 5:30 a.m. An emergency crew of police and firemen waited on the main level until after 5:30, then searched the downstairs area.

A typewritten message taking credit for the bombings was delivered to United Press International by special delivery mail shortly after 7 a.m. It was signed: "Revolutionary Force 9."

"IBM, Mobil and GT and E [General Telephone and Electronics] are enemies of all life," the message said. "In 1969 IBM made \$380 million, Mobil \$150 million and GT and E \$140 million from U.S. defense contracts—profits

made from the suffering and deaths of human beings."

The message ended: "In death-directed America [sic] there is only one way to a life of love and freedom: to attack and destroy the forces of death and exploitation and to build a just society—revolution."

The message, which condemned the Vietnam war, racism and sexism, was similar in tone to that sent to news media after the bombings last fall.

The explosions on Nov. 11 damaged offices in the Chase Manhattan Bank Building, the new General Motors Building and the RCA Building, a landmark in Rockefeller Center.

Four persons have been indicted for plotting to commit the bombings last fall.

Wave of Threats

The bombings touched off a wave of telephoned bomb threats here and in Washington and San Francisco.

In San Francisco, police and FBI agents ordered the evacuation of three floors of the new 52-story Bank of America Building after an anonymous call. But a search found nothing.

Searches also found no traces of explosives in the Justice Department in Washington and three nearby government buildings after a telephoned threat.

In New York, bomb threats were also telephoned to the Pan-Am Building, the offices of The New York Times and several other offices. Most of the buildings were evacuated and searched.

NASA Chief Tells Senators

Russia Spurned U.S. Bids on Space Ventures

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI).—The United States has made seven overtures to Moscow in the last year aimed at increasing Soviet-American cooperation in space matters, but the Russian response has been tepid, the head of the space agency told Congress yesterday.

Dr. Thomas O. Paine, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, disclosed that he had written seven letters to two Soviet scientific leaders soliciting Russian participation in current and future space projects and conferences.

Yet, the Russians have either begged off outright cooperation or, in the case of the latest overture sent last December, ignored the letters, Dr. Paine told the Senate Committee on Aeronautics and Space Sciences.

He noted that in the last decade the United States had tried 27 times to engage the Soviet Union in "more fruitful discussions and relationships" in space affairs, with disappointing results.

'Disappointing Progress'

The two nations now have four "coordinated efforts" in space matters involving weather data, geomagnetic surveying, medicine and communications but, Dr. Paine said, "speaking frankly, the progress under limited agreements has been disappointing."

Written to either Dr. Mstislav V. Keldysh, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, or Dr. Anatoly A. Blagonravov, chairman of the Soviet Commission on Exploration of Outer Space, the letters:

- Suggested that the Russians might want to place Soviet-designed experiments on American spacecraft.

- Asked if the Russians wished to examine samples of the rocks brought back from the moon.

- Invited Dr. Blagonravov to attend the Apollo-11 launch to the moon.

- Invited Soviet scientists to attend a NASA conference that discussed the experiments to be placed aboard probes that will place instruments on Mars in 1973.

- Asked if the two countries could undertake "major complementary tasks" in space exploration.

These would be cooperative ventures that would involve some cost to the Russians. The costs would involve little expense, as in scientific analysis of moon dust.

Nixon Chooses Air Force Aide To Head Draft

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI).—President Nixon announced today the selection of Curtis W. Tarr, a former college president, to be new director of the Selective Service.

Mr. Tarr, 45, now an assistant Air Force secretary, is being nominated to succeed Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, 76, who retired Feb. 16.

The President conferred with Mr. Tarr, a draftee in World War II, recently on the appointment. Mr. Nixon had been looking for a man who would appeal to the young, understand their opposition to the draft and have expertise in defense and manpower problems, sources said.

Sources described Mr. Tarr as an "ideal mix" because of his acquaintance with campus life and Pentagon needs.

He served as president of Lawrence University in Appleton, Wis., from 1963 until his appointment as assistant Air Force secretary a year ago.

or substantial investments in, for example, building scientific experiment packages that could be put aboard the Viking spacecraft for a landing on Mars in three years. Dr. Paine said that Dr. Keldysh had replied to the last point by agreeing that Soviet-American cooperation in space "bears a limited character at the present time and that there is a need for its further development."

Sen. Murphy Earning \$20,000 Yearly as Firm's Consultant

By Richard Bergholz

LOS ANGELES, March 12.—Sen. George Murphy, R., Calif., said yesterday he is getting \$20,000 a year as a consultant to a Hollywood firm headed by Patrick J. Frawley, Jr., travels across the country on the firm's credit card and lets the firm pay half the rent on his Washington apartment.

The arrangement, disclosed in a nationally syndicated column, is perfectly ethical, the senator said, "and I have no intention of letting this become a big issue."

His Washington office made public a statement from Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., chairman of the Select Committee on Standards and Conduct, that the Murphy contract with Mr. Frawley's firm—Technicolor, Inc.—has been reviewed and his employment was found "reasonable and not a conflict of interest if carried out under terms of the contract."

Sen. Stennis added that his conclusion, buttressed by that of Benjamin Fern, chief counsel of the committee, "was so clear that it did not seem necessary to refer the question to the full committee."

The senator said Sen. Murphy had asked him to look over the employment contract during a discussion on the Senate floor Feb. 2.

Plans Statement
Sen. Murphy told newsmen yesterday that he plans to issue a complete financial statement, including his 1969 personal income tax return, in a few days "to forestall any rumors."

The 67-year-old senator, seeking re-election this year, emphasized that "if there had been any im-



Senator George Murphy.

propriety, I would never have taken the consultant job."

Mr. Frawley, long active in right-wing causes, had hired Sen. Murphy, a former movie star, as a vice-president of Technicolor, Inc., to assist in marketing and public relations matters.

Sen. Murphy said he was being paid \$40,000 a year by Technicolor, Inc., at the time he ran for senator in 1964. After his election, the senator said, he agreed to an employment contract as a consultant at \$20,000 a year.

Earlier, Sen. Murphy had told newsmen that his employment contract with Technicolor, Inc., specifically removes him from any dealings the firm has with the federal government.

© Los Angeles Times

Miss Atkins Won't Confirm Repudiation of Tate Story

By Ron Einstoss

SANTA MONICA, Calif., March 12.—Susan Atkins had the chance yesterday to disclaim her story about the Tate-La Bianca murders, but she let the opportunity pass.

The 27-year-old actress, who said Tuesday she had repudiated an account of the slayings that implicated her, cult leader Charles Manson and four other Manson "family" members.

But when asked yesterday whether a copyright story appearing under her byline in newspapers around the world last December was a true account of the murders, she smiled, tilted her head and replied: "There are certain things in the story that I didn't say."

She refused to say what the "certain things" were.

Mr. Shinn also said Tuesday that Miss Atkins had disavowed her sworn grand jury testimony—which parallels her published account—and that she would refuse to testify before a trial jury. She would neither confirm nor deny the statements yesterday.

Miss Atkins' banner with newsmen occurred in Judge Laurence J. Rittenband's courtroom in Los Angeles County Superior Court, where her trial in the murder of musician Gary Hinman was postponed until April 23.

Mr. Hinman was murdered in his Los Angeles home last July, about two weeks before the murders of actress Sharon Tate, grocery executive Leno La Bianca, his wife Rosemary, and four others, with which Miss Atkins also is charged.

The grand jury testimony and the newspaper story were detailed accounts of how she said the Tate and La Bianca murders were carried out.

The continuance was granted so Mr. Shinn could familiarize himself with the Hinman case. He also plans to represent her in the Tate-La Bianca case.

Richard Caballero, Miss Atkins' lawyer since December, formally stepped aside yesterday because of what she and he both called a "conflict" over how the defense should be conducted.

The shaggy-haired Manson mutant, who said Tuesday he threw a pair of eyeglasses across a table yesterday during the court hearing.

"He said some very nutty things," Manson's attorney, Charles Holmeyer, said later. "I was very disturbed and unhappy about it. I thought it was bad behavior."

Mr. Holmeyer said he would consider a psychiatric examination for Manson "based only on his actions today."

© Los Angeles Times

DIAMONDS

You can save up to 50 percent on single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.

Write airmail for price list or visit us:

Joachim Goldenstein

DIAMOND CLUB

62 "Lelikastraat,"

Antwerp (Belgium).

Gold Medal

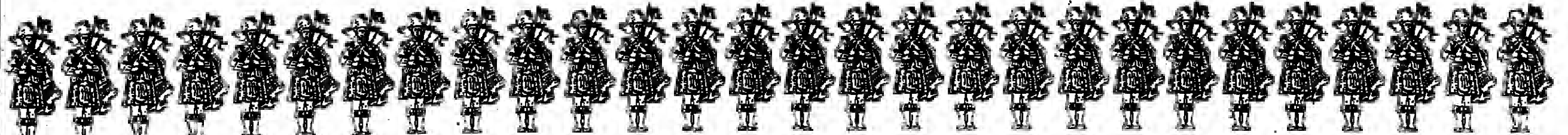
1969 DIAMOND JEWELRY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

1969-1970

The 100 Pipers Legend.

Our legend claims if you sip a perfect Scotch you'll hear 100 pipers play.

That's a lot of Pipers. But then 100 Pipers is a lot of Scotch.



100 Pipers Scotch. From Seagram, Scotland.

100 Pipers Scotch Whisky. Bottled in Scotland. Created with the skill that has made Seagram the world's largest distiller.

Fanfani Accepts Mandate To Form New Rome Coalition

By Robert C. Doty

ROME, March 12 (UPI)—Aminore Fanfani, president of the Italian Senate who has served as premier three times, began in an atmosphere of great gloom, a last-ditch effort today to pull Italy out of political deadlock.

One of the wildest, most aggressive and unpredictable of Italian politicians, the 62-year-old Christian Democrat was summoned this morning by President Giuseppe Saragat and asked to pick over, for possible salvage, the political wreckage left by unsuccessful tries at cabinet building by two fellow party members, former premiers Mariano Rumor and Aldo Moro.

Their efforts foundered on their own church-supported party's refusal to accept compromise with the lay parties over the issue of a pending divorce bill.

Last of Missionaries To Biafra Depart

LAGOS, Nigeria, March 12 (Reuters)—The last of expatriate Roman Catholic missionaries known to have been working in the former secessionist Biafran territory left here secretly yesterday on a London-bound plane.

Six nuns and 28 priests—most of whom are Irish—bring to 95 the number of foreign priests who have left Nigeria since the end of the civil war last January.

Reliable sources here said that the missionaries were asked to leave. But no charges were brought against them as in the case of priests expelled earlier.

U.S. Student's Arrest In E. Berlin Confirmed

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The State Department has confirmed that Marc Ruesey, 21, a U.S. student, has been arrested by East German police and charged with espionage.

Mr. Ruesey, a resident of Jericho, Vt., was a student in West Berlin, press officer Carl Barth told a news conference. He went to East Berlin and was due back Jan. 4 but he failed to return.

STUDENTS! SCHOLARS! SEARCHING FOR YOUR IDENTITY?

For \$1.00 we can provide you with the International Student or Scholar Identity Card which entitles you to valuable discounts and reductions in travel, theater, museum, and shop throughout Europe. See us also for information on TRANSATLANTIC TRANSPORTATION, INTRA-EUROPEAN STUDENT CHARTER FLIGHTS and STUDENT GUIDE-BOOKS.

Write or call: C.I.E.E., 484 Rue Pierre-Charlen, Paris-6e, Tel.: 235-66-60.



Amintore Fanfani

Czech Regime Cracks Down On Dissident Writers' Union

By Paul Hoffmann

VIENNA, March 12 (UPI)—The Prague government seized the publishing house and the recreation centers of the Czech writers' union today in a crackdown on intellectuals opposing the pro-Soviet regime.

The government also cut off the union, a holdout of liberalism, from state subsidies and said it would deal directly with authors, bypassing their professional organization. The new measures, which will make it nearly impossible for a

Princess Youssouppoff Dies, Wife of Rasputin's Assassin

PARIS, March 12 (UPI)—Princess Irina, 72, the widow of Prince Felix Youssouppoff, the assassin of Rasputin, died here last Friday.

Princess Irina, who had been living alone since the death of her husband in September 1907, was the daughter of the Grand Duke Xenia, sister of Czar Nicholas II.

The princess was buried in the family tomb at the Russian cemetery of Sainte-Genevieve-des-Bois, near Paris.

It was 1914 and the bride, robed in silver-embroidered satin and veiled in lace that once adorned Queen Marie Antoinette of France, rode to her wedding in a coach drawn by four white horses.

The bride was Princess Irina. She walked down the aisle on the arm of her uncle, the czar. The Romanoffs were marrying off one of their own in royal style.

But three years later, reports started filtering out of Russia, of the death of Gregory Rasputin, the monk who exercised wide influence over Czar Nicholas, and the Youssouppoffs figured prominently in the accounts.

Rasputin, it developed, had been lured to the St. Petersburg palace of Prince Youssouppoff, who was a relative of the czar and heir to one of Russia's greatest fortunes.

Years later, the prince described the scene. Rasputin was in his apartment, a samovar was smoking on a table and there were plates of cakes around it. Each cake contained a massive dose of powdered potassium cyanide. Wine bottles and glasses, some of them also containing the poison, were on a sideboard.

Rasputin ate and drank his fill, but the poison seemed to have little or no effect on him, though the amount he consumed was said to have been enough to kill several men.

The plot to kill Rasputin arose from his debaucheries and court intrigues and reports that he was a secret German agent at a time when Russian armies were reeling back under the attacking Germans.

Princess Youssouppoff and three other conspirators, also Russian nobles, thought Rasputin's death could save the monarchy.

When the poison failed, Prince Youssouppoff shot Rasputin. Rasputin rose from his chair and tried to leave the palace.

The conspirators followed, shooting him several more times. The prince finally took a cane and clubbed Rasputin over the head, and the body was thrown through a hole in the ice into the Neva River.

Drumbeatings of Rasputin's death led to a number of lawsuits brought by the Youssouppoffs.

The prince won a \$25,000 libel suit against Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in London and \$250,000 in other suits in other countries—when a film, "Rasputin, the Mad Monk," depicted Princess Irina as having been seduced or raped by the monk.

In 1965, Prince Youssouppoff brought a \$15 million suit in New York against the Columbia Broadcasting System for a television drama of the assassination it had produced two years earlier.

The basis of the prince's complaint was that the half-hour play said he had used his wife as "bait" to lure the lecherous Rasputin to the basement.

Princess Youssouppoff's suit was rejected in state supreme court. The Youssouppoffs had escaped from Russia early in 1919 when the Red Army was nearing the Crimea. King George V of Britain, the czar's first cousin and Princess Irina's second cousin, had sent a British warship to rescue what had remained of Russian royalty.

British Vessels Pursue 'Spying' Red Submarine

LONDON, March 12 (UPI)—

Western warships chased a Russian submarine believed to have been spying on Britain's newly refitted aircraft carrier, Ark Royal, off Portsmouth naval base, defense sources said yesterday.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said that the Ark Royal spotted the periscope of the submarine while the carrier was carrying out trials of refitted equipment in Weymouth Bay Monday.

British anti-submarine ships began a search and halloping from the base at Portland joined the hunt, the spokesman said.

Defense sources said that the Dutch destroyer Amsterdam, in Portland on a visit, joined British warships and aircraft in the hunt and that at least one of the searching vessels scored a "sonar contact" with the submarine. The Soviet submarine escaped, the sources said.

Bonn Decides to Close Down Its Consulate in Salisbury

BONN, March 12 (UPI)—West

Germany today ordered its Salisbury consulate closed. But in Athens, authoritative sources said the Greek mission would be retained.

The West German decision was in line with similar action by other Western nations after Rhodesia declared itself a republic March 2.

The Athens sources said the Greek consul would stay because the interests of the 40,000 Greeks in Rhodesia could not be ignored.

West Germany was the seventh nation to announce withdrawal of a Salisbury consul since the republic was declared. The others are the United States, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway and Denmark.

Greece was the fourth nation to indicate it will keep representation in Salisbury. South Africa, Portugal and Switzerland have already said they will stay. The

Austrian government has yet to make a decision.

The Bonn statement by Foreign Ministry spokesman Jurgen Ruhnus said the West German closure was effective today.

It said arrangements are being made to insure protection of the interests of the estimated 1,500 German citizens living in Rhodesia. Many of the Germans there receive repatriation payments from the Bonn government for damage suffered through Nazi oppression.

Two years ago, West Germany began to cut down its consulate in Salisbury until it consisted of the junior diplomat and a few local employees, Mr. Ruhnus said.

West German trade with Rhodesia was reduced in volume by 90 percent between 1967 and 1968, he added.

In Salisbury, the acting West German consul, Erich Dugan, had no comment about leaving Rhodesia. "That's the way of the diplomatic service," he said.

But he referred to himself as "the former consul" when he spoke to newsmen.

To Separate Facilities

SALISBURY, March 12 (Reuters)—The Salisbury city council has taken the first step toward introducing segregation in public facilities.

The council has asked its facilities committee to report as soon as possible on separate facilities for blacks and whites in the city's public libraries and swimming pools.

These are now open to all races. The committee's introduction of segregation near republican constitution, which provides for segregation of the races on electoral rolls, has caused a white minority revolt.

On All The Urged

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 12 (UPI)—The Security Council yesterday urged the Southern Rhodesian government to accept the terms of the Lancaster House agreement.

The council urged the government to accept the terms of the agreement, which provides for a new constitution and a new government.

The council urged the government to accept the terms of the agreement, which provides for a new constitution and a new government.

The council urged the government to accept the terms of the agreement, which provides for a new constitution and a new government.

The council urged the government to accept the terms of the agreement, which provides for a new constitution and a new government.

The council urged the government to accept the terms of the agreement, which provides for a new constitution and a new government.

The council urged the government to accept the terms of the agreement, which provides for a new constitution and a new government.

The council urged the government to accept the terms of the agreement, which provides for a new constitution and a new government.

The council urged the government to accept the terms of the agreement, which provides for a new constitution and a new government.

The council urged the government to accept the terms of the agreement, which provides for a new constitution and a new government.

The council urged the government to accept the terms of the agreement, which provides for a new constitution and a new government.

The council urged the government to accept the terms of the agreement, which provides for a new constitution and a new government.

The council urged the government to accept the terms of the agreement, which provides for a new constitution and a new government.

The council urged the government to accept the terms of the agreement, which provides for a new constitution and a new government.

The council urged the government to accept the terms of the agreement, which provides for a new constitution and a new government.

The council urged the government to accept the terms of the agreement, which provides for a new constitution and a new government.

The council urged the government to accept the terms of the agreement, which provides for a new constitution and a new government.

The council urged the government to accept the terms of the agreement, which provides for a new constitution and a new government.

The council urged the government to accept the terms of the agreement, which provides for a new constitution and a new government.

The council urged the government to accept the terms of the agreement, which provides for a new constitution and a new government.

The council urged the government to accept the terms of the agreement, which provides for a new constitution and a new government.

The council urged the government to accept the terms of the agreement, which provides for a new constitution and a new government.

The council urged the government to accept the terms of the agreement, which provides for a new constitution and a new government.

The council urged the government to accept the terms of the agreement, which provides for a new constitution and a new government.

Stewart Says Chinese Seizure Of Ships Strains Friendship

LONDON, March 12 (UPI)—

Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart said today that the seizure of two British cargo ships at Shanghai and detention of 24 Britons, including two women, aboard them makes continued friendship with Communist China difficult.

He said the British charge d'affaires in Peking, on the British government's instruction, expressed to Communist Chinese authorities today "our grave concern and the hope this matter would be resolved urgently."

Mr. Stewart made his statement in the House of Commons in reply to parliamentary questions.

When Laborite Eric Ogden commented "This kind of conduct by the Chinese government makes it difficult indeed to keep any friendship with them at all," Mr. Stewart replied "I fully agree with that."

The Ocean Steam Ship Company said in London yesterday the Chinese detained the Anches and the Glenafloch for alleged breaches of local regulations by crewmen.

The company said the Anches later was allowed to sail, but its master, Captain John C. Ray, was held in custody.

It said the Glenafloch, together with its crew and the wives of two officers, still was being held.

The Anches docked in Singapore today, but attempts by newsmen to board the ship for inter-

views failed. The ship's agents, Manfield and Co. Ltd., refused to comment.

According to the company announcement, the first to be detained was the captain of the Anches, John C. Ray. He was taken into custody after his vessel docked in Shanghai Feb. 27.

The Glenafloch docked at Shanghai March 2 and was to have departed March 8.

Kennan Urges U.S. Not to Cut Europe Forces

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI)—George F. Kennan, former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, told a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee yesterday that U.S. troops should remain in Europe at their present strength.

Mr. Kennan, now a professor at the Institute for Advanced Policy Studies at Princeton University, said that negotiations between the two German governments, the strategic arms limitations talks and other discussions between the Soviet Union and the United States should be negotiated from positions of strength.

"I think we should hold firm for the time being," Mr. Kennan told the members of the subcommittee for Europe. "I do not think this is a time to monkey with force levels from our side."

The former State Department policy maker said he has always had the opinion that the Russians would pay a "high price" to get U.S. troops out of Western Europe, and "I like to see them pay it."

Mr. Kennan's testimony was similar to that of other witnesses who have appeared before the subcommittee since this set of hearings began Feb. 17.

German Church Razed

HILDESHEIM, West Germany, March 12 (Reuters)—A 900-year-old Romanesque church was destroyed yesterday in a fierce blast apparently caused by a faulty oil heater. The 145-foot tower of St. Marien Church collapsed, breaking a valuable steeple built made in 1317 in this town near Hannover.

\$1 Million Rothko Estate

NEW YORK, March 12 (UPI)—The late abstract painter Mark Rothko left an estimated \$1 million estate, it was revealed in Manhattan Surrogate Court yesterday.

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

FRANCE

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE IN PARIS

A Two-Year Liberal Arts College

65 Quai d'Orsay, PARIS-7e.

SPEAK FRENCH IN 8 WEEKS!

and do it on the French Riviera

SPEECH FLUENCY achieved by complete all-day immersion in all-French-speaking environment under the direction of specially trained teachers using the proven recognized Institut de Français audio-visual methods. Course includes intensive class work in morning, discussion-lunch and situation sessions, film/debates, excursions in afternoon. Lodging included in tuition. Next 4 or 8-week course starts April 13, May 11 and all year. For beginners, intermediate or advanced.

Apply: INSTITUT DE FRANÇAIS, Rue de la Malmaison, 66 - Villefranche-sur-Mer.

LUXEMBOURG

AMERICAN EDUCATION IN LUXEMBOURG

American High School American College
* Grades 9 through 12; * Liberal arts AA degree.
* College preparatory; * Staff qualifications exceed U.S. norms;
* Top-quality staff; * Low student-staff ratio;
* Individual attention; * Supervised boarding.
* Supervised boarding.

Write to: American Education in Luxembourg, Administrative Office, 24 Dornier Sol, Luxembourg, Luxembourg.

U. S. A.

APPROVED FOR NON-IMMIGRANT ALIEN STUDENTS LEARN COMPUTERS IN THE U.S.A.

IBM PROGRAMMING SYSTEM/360 COURSE: \$399
IBM KEY PUNCH OPERATORS COURSE: \$149

WE INVITE COMPARISON

COMMERCIAL PROGRAMMING UNLIMITED

853 BROADWAY (Cor. 14 St.) N.Y., N.Y. YU 2-4000

BRITAIN - FRANCE - ITALY - SPAIN

American Institute for Foreign Study ACADEMIC YEAR IN EUROPE

Interim and Junior Year Programs at following leading universities:

University of Wales in Bangor University of Salisbury
University of Grenoble University of Salamanca
Italian University for Foreigners in Perugia.

* Nine month courses open to high school graduates and college students.
* Credit by prior arrangement with U.S. college.
* All inclusive tuition, room, board, etc. \$2,700-2,800.

For 128-page course catalogues, write to: Marc Leo, Director of Programs, American Institute for Foreign Study, 9-10 Kendrick Place, London, S.W.7.

GERMANY

SCHILLER COLLEGE GERMANY FRANCE

American Liberal Arts College in Europe

A.A., B.A., M.A. degree programs coordinated, excellent student-faculty ratio. U.S. living costs covered. Campus in Castle of Stolteim near Stuttgart. Freshman and sophomore campus in Castle of Stolteim near Stuttgart. (Member of American Association of Junior Colleges.) Undergraduate campus in Heidelberg. Graduate student campus in Heidelberg. Graduate student sessions in Germany and France for graduate, college, and high-school students.

Write: Director of Admissions, Schiller College, 712 Kleinsiedelstrasse, Germany.

HOLLAND

American International School in The Hague

offers top-quality American education in Holland. Certified American faculty and curriculum - low student-teacher ratio - experienced administration. Grades kindergarten through 12.

Tuition: \$1,200 per year. Boarding: \$1,200 per year. Dormitory: \$1,200 per year. Day camp: \$1,200 per year. Summer camp: \$1,200 per year. Sports: \$1,200 per year. Travel: \$1,200 per year. Insurance: \$1,200 per year. Medical: \$1,200 per year. Dental: \$1,200 per year. Vision: \$1,200 per year. Hearing: \$1,200 per year. Speech: \$1,200 per year. Physical: \$1,200 per year. Psychological: \$1,200 per year. Social: \$1,200 per year. Emotional: \$1,200 per year. Behavioral: \$1,200 per year. Environmental: \$1,200 per year. Cultural: \$1,200 per year. Historical: \$1,200 per year. Geographical: \$1,200 per year. Political: \$1,200 per year. Economic: \$1,200 per year. Scientific: \$1,200 per year. Technological: \$1,200 per year. Artistic: \$1,200 per year. Literary: \$1,200 per year. Musical: \$1,200 per year. Dramatic: \$1,200 per year. Cinematic: \$1,200 per year. Televisual: \$1,200 per year. Computer: \$1,200 per year. Electronic: \$1,200 per year. Mechanical: \$1,200 per year. Chemical: \$1,200 per year. Biological: \$1,200 per year. Environmental: \$1,200 per year. Cultural: \$1,200 per year. Historical: \$1,200 per year. Geographical: \$1,200 per year. Political: \$1,200 per year. Economic: \$1,200 per year. Scientific: \$1,200 per year. Technological: \$1,200 per year. Artistic: \$1,200 per year. Literary: \$1,200 per year. Musical: \$1,200 per year. Dramatic: \$1,200 per year. Cinematic: \$1,200 per year. Televisual: \$1,200 per year. Computer: \$1,200 per year. Electronic: \$1,200 per year. Mechanical: \$1,200 per year. Chemical: \$1,200 per year. Biological: \$1,200 per year. Environmental: \$1,200 per year. Cultural: \$1,200 per year. Historical: \$1,200 per year. Geographical: \$1,200 per year. Political: \$1,200 per year. Economic: \$1,200 per year. Scientific: \$1,200 per year. Technological: \$1,200 per year. Artistic: \$1,200 per year. Literary: \$1,200 per year. Musical: \$1,200 per year. Dramatic: \$1,200 per year. Cinematic: \$1,200 per year. Televisual: \$1,200 per year. Computer: \$1,200 per year. Electronic: \$1,200 per year. Mechanical: \$1,200 per year. Chemical: \$1,200 per year. Biological: \$1,200 per year. Environmental: \$1,200 per year. Cultural: \$1,200 per year. Historical: \$1,200 per year. Geographical: \$1,200 per year. Political: \$1,200 per year. Economic: \$1,200 per year. Scientific: \$1,200 per year. Technological: \$1,200 per year. Artistic: \$1,200 per year. Literary: \$1,200 per year. Musical: \$1,200 per year. Dramatic: \$1,200 per year. Cinematic: \$1,200 per year. Televisual: \$1,200 per year. Computer: \$1,200 per year. Electronic: \$1,200 per year. Mechanical: \$1,200 per year. Chemical: \$1,200 per year. Biological: \$1,200 per year. Environmental: \$1,200 per year. Cultural: \$1,200 per year. Historical: \$1,200 per year. Geographical: \$1,200 per year. Political: \$1,200 per year. Economic: \$1,200 per year. Scientific: \$1,200 per year. Technological: \$1,200 per year. Artistic: \$1,200 per year. Literary: \$1,200 per year. Musical: \$1,200 per year. Dramatic: \$1,200 per year. Cinematic: \$1,200 per year. Televisual: \$1,200 per year. Computer: \$1,200 per year. Electronic: \$1,200 per year. Mechanical: \$1,200 per year. Chemical: \$1,200 per year. Biological: \$1,200 per year. Environmental: \$1,200 per year. Cultural: \$1,200 per year. Historical: \$1,200 per year. Geographical: \$1,200 per year. Political: \$1,200 per year. Economic: \$1,200 per year. Scientific: \$1,200 per year. Technological: \$1,200 per year. Artistic: \$1,200 per year. Literary: \$1,200 per year. Musical: \$1,200 per year. Dramatic: \$1,200 per year. Cinematic: \$1,200 per year. Televisual: \$1,200 per year. Computer: \$1,200 per year. Electronic: \$1,200 per year. Mechanical: \$1,200 per year. Chemical: \$1,200 per year. Biological: \$1,200 per year. Environmental: \$1,200 per year. Cultural: \$1,200 per year. Historical: \$1,200 per year. Geographical: \$1,200 per year. Political: \$1,200 per year. Economic: \$1,200 per year. Scientific: \$1,200 per year. Technological: \$1,200 per year. Artistic: \$1,200 per year. Literary: \$1,200 per year. Musical: \$1,200 per year. Dramatic: \$1,200 per year. Cinematic: \$1,200 per year. Televisual: \$1,200 per year. Computer: \$1,200 per year. Electronic: \$1,200 per year. Mechanical: \$1,200 per year. Chemical: \$1,200 per year. Biological: \$1,200 per year. Environmental: \$1,200 per year. Cultural: \$1,200 per year. Historical: \$1,200 per year. Geographical: \$1,200 per year. Political: \$1,200 per year. Economic: \$1,200 per year. Scientific: \$1,200 per year. Technological: \$1,200 per year. Artistic: \$1,200 per year. Literary: \$1,200 per year. Musical: \$1,200 per year. Dramatic: \$1,200 per year. Cinematic: \$1,200 per year. Televisual: \$1,200 per year. Computer: \$1,200 per year. Electronic: \$1,200 per year. Mechanical: \$1,200 per year. Chemical: \$1,200 per year. Biological: \$1,200 per year. Environmental: \$1,200 per year. Cultural: \$1,200 per year. Historical: \$1,200 per year. Geographical: \$1,200 per year. Political: \$1,200 per year. Economic: \$1,200 per year. Scientific: \$1,200 per year. Technological: \$1,200 per year. Artistic: \$1,200 per year. Literary: \$1,200 per year. Musical: \$1,200 per year. Dramatic: \$1,200 per year. Cinematic: \$1,200 per year. Televisual: \$1,200 per year. Computer: \$1,200 per year. Electronic: \$1,200 per year. Mechanical: \$1,200 per year. Chemical: \$1,200 per year. Biological: \$1,200 per year. Environmental: \$1,200 per year. Cultural: \$1,200 per year. Historical: \$1,200 per year. Geographical: \$1,200 per year. Political: \$1,200 per year. Economic: \$1,200 per year. Scientific: \$1,200 per year. Technological: \$1,200 per year. Artistic: \$1,200 per year. Literary: \$1,200 per year. Musical: \$1,200 per year. Dramatic: \$1,200 per year. Cinematic: \$1,200 per year. Televisual: \$1,200 per year. Computer: \$1,200 per year. Electronic: \$1,200 per year. Mechanical: \$1,200 per year. Chemical: \$1,200 per year. Biological: \$1,200 per year. Environmental: \$1,200 per year. Cultural: \$1,200 per year. Historical: \$1,200 per year. Geographical: \$1,200 per year. Political: \$1,200 per year. Economic: \$1,200 per year. Scientific: \$1,200 per year. Technological: \$1,200 per year. Artistic: \$1,200 per year. Literary: \$1,200 per year. Musical: \$1,200 per year. Dramatic: \$1,200 per year. Cinematic: \$1,200 per year. Televisual: \$1,200 per year. Computer: \$1,200 per year. Electronic: \$1,200 per year. Mechanical: \$1,200 per year. Chemical: \$1,200 per year. Biological: \$1,200 per year. Environmental: \$1,200 per year. Cultural: \$1,200 per year. Historical: \$1,200 per year. Geographical: \$1,200 per year. Political: \$1,200 per year. Economic: \$1,200 per year. Scientific: \$1,200 per year. Technological: \$1,200 per year. Artistic: \$1,200 per year. Literary: \$1,200 per year. Musical: \$1,200 per year. Dramatic: \$1,200 per year. Cinematic: \$1,200 per year. Televisual: \$1,200 per year. Computer: \$1,200 per year. Electronic: \$1,200 per year. Mechanical: \$1,200 per year. Chemical: \$1,200 per year. Biological: \$1,200 per year. Environmental: \$1,200 per year. Cultural: \$1,200 per year. Historical: \$1,200 per year. Geographical: \$1,200 per year. Political: \$1,200 per year. Economic: \$1,200 per year. Scientific: \$1,200 per year. Technological: \$1,200 per year. Artistic: \$1,200 per year. Literary: \$1,200 per year. Musical: \$1,200 per year. Dramatic: \$1,200 per year. Cinematic: \$1,200 per year. Televisual: \$1,200 per year. Computer: \$1,200 per year. Electronic: \$1,200 per year. Mechanical: \$1,200 per year. Chemical: \$1,200 per year. Biological: \$1,200 per year. Environmental: \$1,200 per year. Cultural: \$1,

Foreign Aid: Saying vs. Doing

There is a fine old tradition in the business of reviewing foreign aid which is made all the more ironic by the fact that so many of the same people seem to keep showing up on the review panels. The fashionable thing is to criticize just about everything that is being done, in favor of new programs, new institutions, new directions—the operative word is new. This hallowed custom has not been slighted in the latest contributions to the literature in this field, a 48-page document drawn up by a 16-man task force headed by Rudolph A. Peterson, president of the Bank of America, and a shorter critique of the existing program by our ambassador in Chile, Edwin M. Korry. On the other hand, it becomes necessary to add that in foreign aid, as in foreign policy, "new approaches" are never nearly so new as their advocates would have you believe. Both the Peterson group and Mr. Korry are very rough indeed on the results and the techniques of our present aid efforts. Both pledge their support to a continuing effort to uplift the underdeveloped two-thirds of the globe. Yet, if you leave aside for the moment the organizational reshuffling and a shift in emphasis which amounts to not much more than a difference in degree, there is not a great deal that is genuinely new about the recommendations in either report.

This is not to knock the idea of regularly reviewing foreign aid; as both reports argue, the problem is evolving, and given the chronic sluggishness of large bureaucracies in reacting to change, it requires some sort of sharp prod from time to time to translate changed thinking into actual changes in programs and priorities. So there is something to be said—in the interest of moving more rapidly away from bilateral aid and toward a larger cooperative, multilateral effort—for forcing the pace by dismantling the present machinery and building new agencies and institutions directly geared to a more impersonal, apolitical collective approach. The Peterson task force sensibly stresses concentration on development lending, through a new American Development Bank, and heavier contributions to the World Bank's International Development Agency.

But there is something less to be said for a reorganization as radical as the one proposed by Mr. Peterson, in which the present Agency for International Development would be demolished, almost all bilateral American aid would be ended, military aid would be split entirely from economic aid, most overseas technical advisers would be recalled, and aid policy would be vested in some sort of White House czar, with a nine-man staff. To the extent that this is a move toward purity in economic assistance

and away from political bribery, who could argue? Peeling off military aid, so as not to entangle economic development with military commitments, is also a useful step. But pledging to do away with the international pork barrel and doing it are two different things; pork has been almost as much a feature of international politics as it has of politics at home and it is hard to believe that this won't remain the case, at least to some extent, with the White House rather than the State Department pulling the strings. The result could be something of an organizational monstrosity, with development lending, technical assistance, military aid and surplus food programs all under separate roofs.

This doesn't take into account the likely reaction on the Hill; what the executive branch deposes on this matter of how foreign aid legislation is to be handled is very rarely the last word. Even more worrisome is the way Congress may react to the swing toward multilateralism, with the use of American money decided in concert with other international donors, either through established institutions or the consortium approach. This is the point about the alleged newness of all this; we have been moving steadily down this road in recent years, but also very slowly for the very reason that Congress, while talking a good game about burden-sharing and all the rest, is inherently reluctant to surrender any great measure of control over the use of our money for foreign aid.

So we shall see whether the Peterson report turns out to be as "fresh and exciting" as President Nixon finds it now. There is nothing very exciting about making public a blueprint for a new approach to foreign aid which recommends dismantling the present aid program, and then doing nothing more about it until next year; an orderly transition would have been difficult enough without openly inviting Congress to fall upon this year's aid appropriations with even more than its usual vengeance. Still less is there anything exciting about a proposal which encourages native congressional tendencies to scrap all foreign aid while offering as a substitute something which has not only proved unpalatable to Congress in the past but which will depend for its effectiveness upon a lot more collaboration and coordination with international donors as well as beneficiaries than we have been able to elicit up to now.

"We believe that the U.S. role in international development will be as important in the future as it has ever been in the past," the Peterson task force said. Unhappily, we won't really know until at least a year from now whether Mr. Nixon agrees.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Case of Deputy Chau

President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam silenced another political foe last week under conditions that reflect discredit not only on the Saigon regime but also on the United States. Deputy Tran Ngoc Chau was sentenced to ten years of hard labor by a military court acting with questionable legality on charges that were of even more doubtful validity.

Chau had been dragged from his sanctuary in the National Assembly on the basis of a legislative petition that may have been fraudulently obtained and also unconstitutional. Several of the original petitioners subsequently withdrew their names. Leading members of the legislature have charged that in lifting Chau's legislative immunity, the president "discredited the National Assembly" and "tore up the constitution."

The military court, the legitimacy of which is also in question, convicted the

deputy on charges arising out of admitted contacts with a convicted Communist agent, his brother, although these contacts were approved by top American officials in South Vietnam. Several of these officials have testified in the United States that they believe Chau to be a loyal, patriotic South Vietnamese and certainly not a Communist. But the American mission in Vietnam failed to stand up in his defense.

The prosecution of Chau is only the latest incident in an intensified effort by Thieu to suppress opposition to his regime and to intimidate those South Vietnamese who favor some kind of compromise settlement of the war. Washington's acquiescence in such acts of repression undermines the credibility of Nixon's professed goal of achieving a negotiated peace in South Vietnam that will establish a government in Saigon representative of all of the people of South Vietnam.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Jarring-Thant Talks

The [return to] New York of Gunnar Jarring to meet U Thant offers the thought that a new chapter might be opened in the search for a solution [in the Middle East]. The "mediator of the United Nations" has always said he would only take up again his mission on the basis of a consensus of the four powers. His convocation by the secretary-general could be translated, then, that such a consensus may have been obtained.

In spite of the relative diminution of the tension, the situation remains threatening and some counsels of moderation have been given [to both sides] by the United States

and France. It is evident, however, that these counsels will not suffice to restore calm. Only a veritable new diplomatic offensive will be able to dissipate the unrest.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

Beyond Square One

The [Italian political] situation has returned not to square one, but to a point much farther back. It is difficult to believe that the president of the senate [Aminore Fanfani] can succeed where [Mariano Rumor and Aldo Moro] failed. More likely, the choice of Fanfani is an extreme attempt to resolve an absurd and obscure crisis.

—From *Corriere della Sera* (Milan).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

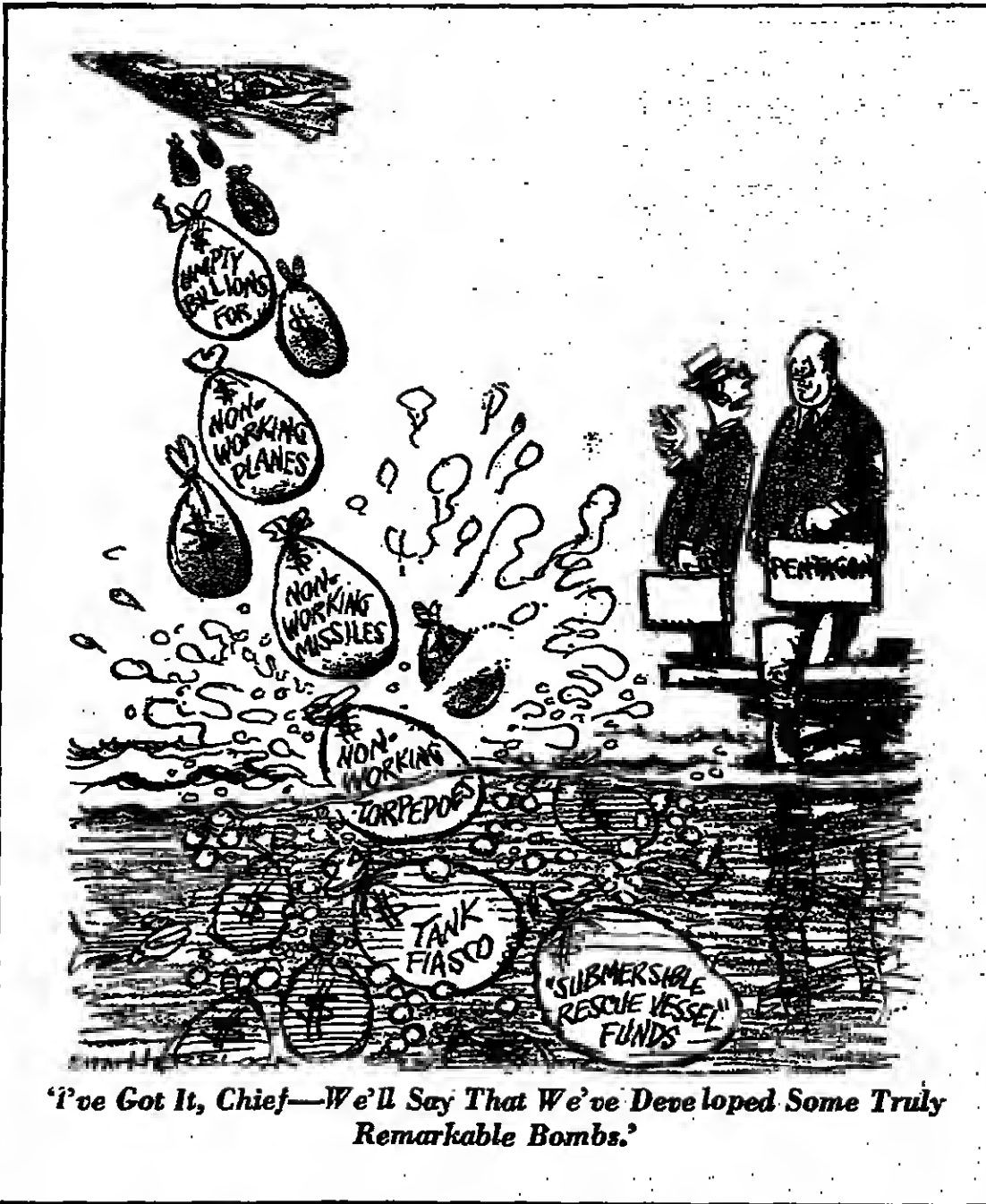
March 13, 1895

LONDON—Mr. Oscar Wilde and Lord Alfred Douglas left London together yesterday morning. Mr. Wilde taking with him a considerable amount of luggage. So sudden was the departure that his destination is not positively known even by those who have a peculiar interest in his movements, though it is supposed he has gone to Paris, whither another of his intimate friends preceded him by a day or two.

Fifty Years Ago

March 13, 1920

WASHINGTON—Surprise has been expressed at the State Department over Lord Curzon's speech in the House of Lords blaming the United States for delay in the settlement of the Turkish question. It is understood that a copy of the terms of the settlement has been dispatched by France for presentation to the American government, but this has not yet been delivered.



Time on Nobody's Hands

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Time works against everyone in the Middle East and if no settlement is found this year, a fourth round of warfare will almost inevitably explode. Both Egypt, the main Arab contestant, and Israel are being pushed to this conclusion for strikingly different reasons.

Nasser sees escalation as his last chance to retain control, apparently reckoning that although the military balance is adverse, he might force Russia to step in. Otherwise, there is a chance his own officer corps may drop him. The army doesn't seem to fancy escalation but Nasser has warned it may be necessary.

Meanwhile, Israel, although possessing a fighting advantage based on quality, suffers slowly grinding attrition in weapons that can only be replaced by the United States and there is awareness that world sympathy has declined and the official American mood may possibly be less forthcoming.

Therefore, Israel might also wish to escalate while its armed might remains ahead. It could seize an advantage by winning another round and then offering generous terms for peace, an opportunity missed after the 1967 military triumph. Strategically, Israel's problem is where to strike so as to smash Nasser's new Soviet equip-

ment while minimizing the chance of Soviet intervention. This is harder to accomplish now.

That a desperate Israel could blow up the High Aswan Dam and destroy the Nile Valley is not doubtful; but the world would be appalled. Nevertheless, perhaps to remind Nasser that his country is naked, last year the Israelis flooded mines down the Nile-Silt, like Moses, they got caught in the bulldozers.

To protect their political and military investment, the Russians could send Egypt SAM-2 missiles to destroy low-flying planes and could even train Egyptian pilots to use them. But this takes a while. Israeli planes would work over the SAM sites daily as they were being installed, preventing their effective use. In the Hanoi-Hai-phong quadrangle of North Vietnam, Soviet missiles had a long and uninterrupted period of preparation since it wasn't really bombed until mid-1967.

The combination of SAMs and anti-aircraft artillery never knocked down more than 5 percent of the attacking U.S. planes—except twice when the figure reached 8 percent. However, even 5 percent is a heavy attrition rate for Israel, dependent on overseas replacements.

American Links

Time is therefore neither on the Egyptian nor Israeli side. And, if Nasser hopes to draw Russia in, Israel would likewise hope to tighten its American links. Washington cannot tolerate Soviet domination of the Middle East, placing Allied Europe at Moscow's mercy for petroleum.

From Israel's viewpoint, if Nasser were succeeded by an outright Moscow puppet, the United States would be forced to back Jerusalem even more. Washington views with horror the prospect that a new wave of extreme-left Arab governments is edging toward power, but, if anything, Israel favors such a trend as an all-out gamble tightening U.S. commitments.

Apart from its political ties to Israel and its strategic responsibilities to Europe, Washington feels it cannot allow a Soviet-sponsored victory over an American ally. The global repercussions in terms of faith in U.S. strength and resolution might be limitless.

Russian diplomacy keeps trying to maneuver the United States into the position of initiating every peace offer in talks on the Middle East and demands that Israel make all the concessions. Washington sees it as obvious that, should Nasser regain ascendancy, he would immediately resume working against American oil interests in the Persian Gulf. America tells Russia there is a dual problem—Arab-Israeli and Soviet-Western relationships, that reason and understanding must prevail in each instance.

Sinai Trump

The United States seeks to persuade the Russians they risk losing more by not settling than by settling in the Middle East. Israel holds Sinai and Washington can force its withdrawal in exchange for Arab concessions; Moscow has no such trump.

A basic trouble is that the Russians, with their long tradition of anti-Semitism, show signs of having lost their cool. They are willing to talk rationally on other subjects—even Vietnam—but detest being put on the spot by Israel.

Thus the opponents wind up for another crack at each other for wholly different reasons and their backers are unable to agree on how to avoid the danger of confrontation. Nobody gains as time goes by.

Segregation at the Top

D.C.'s Lily-White Clubs

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON.—If every body in government service who has belonged or does belong to restricted golf clubs were to leave the service, this city would have the highest rate of unemployment of any city in the country.—Richard M. Nixon, Jan. 30, 1970.

The President put his finger on the issue: in the nation's capital many of the men who make Washington—and America—move are members of clubs where the only black face one sees is the butler heading the drink or the locker-room attendant bringing the towel.

Past and present, their ranks have included presidents and cabinet officers, senators and congressmen, Supreme Court justices and diplomats, Republicans and Democrats, political conservatives—and liberals.

Whatever their private attitudes about race or religion or their public positions on discriminatory practices, whatever their official responsibilities, they are perpetuating perhaps the last remnant of outright prejudice in Washington. They comprise a privileged and closed society.

The latest compilation of present high-ranking members of the government who are listed as members of restrictive clubs would include at least two Supreme Court justices, the secretary of state, the secretary of defense, the attorney general, the secretary of housing and urban development, the secretary of the Army, the secretary of the Air Force, assorted generals, admirals, senators and congressmen.

Any such list is fresh testimony to an old story in Washington. Despite all the changes that have transformed this essentially Southern city in outlook to a cosmopolitan world center, basic attitudes have changed little. "We started at zero and we're still at zero," said a black aide to the capital's mayor, Walter Washington. "All that's happened is the whites have tried to accommodate us."

Nowhere is the pervasive nature of prejudice more clearly displayed than in Washington's private clubs.

Jews Also Barred

"Basically, it's a closed society as far as Negroes go, and, in some cases, as far as Jews are concerned, too," says a black aide to the mayor, Walter Washington. "All that's happened is the whites have tried to accommodate us."

An attempt by The Washington Post to gather information brought little response. Of 17 clubs in suburban Maryland and three of the most prestigious private ones in Washington, only one responded. That was the most august of all—the Chevy Chase Club, whose membership includes many high government officials, former government officials, ambassadors of foreign countries, high-ranking members of the armed forces and a club which two years ago had as honorary members the President and Vice-President, two ex-presidents and two ex-Vice-Presidents.

Chevy Chase, its president said, "does not have any restrictive policies as to the race, religion, ethnic background or ancestry of its members or of guests of its

members. The club does not have any Negro members. The club has members of Jewish ancestry but it does not inquire as to the religious beliefs or faiths of its members."

But custom, if not written rules, has dictated a more discriminatory course at Chevy Chase and the other clubs. One distinguished Washingtonian recalls being put up for membership at Chevy Chase some years ago. After the formal procedure had been set in motion, his sponsor called him, most upset. He had heard, he said, that the prospective member once had entertained Ralph Bunche, the Negro Nobel Prize winner, at his home. It was a very serious matter, the sponsor said. It could determine whether or not he was elected to membership.

"Look, Frank," the man replied, "I don't even know Ralph Bunche, but I certainly would be honored to entertain him at my home any time."

He was not admitted to a membership.

"Terribly American" That same kind of attitude can be encountered today in the clubs. Undoubtedly, this attitude could be duplicated in countless American communities. As an aid to a cabinet member put it, "It's terribly American to belong to these clubs."

In Washington, it's also terribly common among men who are setting national standards and goals.

On reply to inquiries, it was learned that Attorney General John Mitchell is a member of Burning Tree, a golf club that has no Negro members. Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans is not a member of any. Labor Secretary George Shultz is a member of the Cosmos Club. His sponsor, it was pointed out, was John Hope Franklin, the historian. Franklin is a Negro. Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart respectfully declined to discuss the subject, deeming it inappropriate. So did Justice William J. Brennan Jr. Chief Justice Warren E. Burger's assistant acknowledged the subject. Presidential assistant J.R. Haldeman's staff aide said he would "review your request with him." Another presidential aide, Leonard Garment, is not a member of any.

Prominent officials react defensively to questioning about their club membership. They are members because the sports facilities are superb, or because it is pleasant and relaxing, or because they worked hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will raise one point. Among the rights of every American is one that particularly applies to them—the right to associate with whom one chooses. The private club, they will say, is an extension of one's own home. Whom you invite to work hard to provide a better atmosphere for their families. They resent any implication of personal prejudice. Then, always, they will

The Case for Drastic Reform of American Ph. D. Degrees

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK (NYT).—A group of graduate school deans met in Washington recently to set a trap for what the philosopher William James, back in 1903, called "The Ph.D. Octopus."

Under the auspices of the Council of Graduate Schools, the deans suggested guidelines for a doctor of arts degree—not to rival, not to undermine, but to supplement the doctor of philosophy.

The new degree would reward (and qualify) those who planned to make a career in undergraduate college teaching.

Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh did not wait for the guidelines, and candidates there for the doctor of arts degree are at work on applied research projects in curriculum development. The first D.A. graduated last June.

Overhaul and drastic reform of the Ph.D.—first awarded in this country by Yale in 1861—are in the air. In an unpublished report to the trustees of Vassar College, who were pondering the notion of a graduate school at Vassar, Dr. Charles Frankel, professor of philosophy at Columbia University, and his assistant, Margaret Betz, maintained:

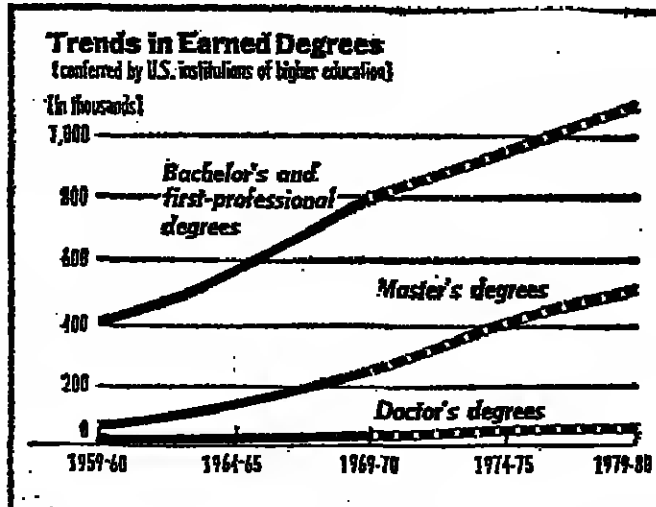
"The degree of doctor of philosophy has been turned into something much pettier, very often, than the terms 'doctor' and 'philosophy' imply. For many students it is a test of endurance more than a test of intellect."

Dr. Alan Simpson, the president of Vassar, who got his doctorate in history, agrees.

"Six years of my life were devoted to one year—1886-1889," he said. "It was an important year in history, granted, but it was only one year."

"You can have a man studying the herring industry from 1590 to 1600 in Scandinavia, and when that young man gets his Ph.D. and is employed by a university, the first request he makes of the dean is: 'May I teach the herring industry from 1590 to 1600 in Scandinavia?'"

This herring "maven" is the sort of scholar Michael J. Brennan, dean of the graduate school at Brown University, calls "a specialist in his dissertation."



Though the Ph.D. is a research degree, one study indicated that 70 percent of recipients never publish and 20 percent publish only occasionally. Dean Brennan summed it up by saying that of the 30 percent who do publish, many "have contributed to the consumption of paper and ink in the form of marginal journal articles."

The most critical problem may be the degree's unsuitability as a preparation for college teaching.

For those who have completed the marathon apprenticeship for university teaching, the Ph.D. is a union card. But there are many not interested in teaching and they are often required to teach on their way to the degree. Many not gifted at teaching wind up teaching. Those not interested in original research have to do it nonetheless.

Back in 1947 the President's Commission on Higher Education said:

"College teaching is the only major learned profession for which there does not exist a well-defined program of preparation directed toward developing the skills which it is essential for the practitioner to possess."

"The college teacher is the forgotten man," said Alvin H. Proctor, a member of the executive committee of the Council of Graduate Schools. But the college teacher is also being remembered—and there are many proposals for helping him make the grade.

Herbert Weisinger, dean of the graduate school at the State University of New York at Stony Brook (L.I.),

has proposed the granting of Ph.D.s to students who have finished all requirements save the dissertation—and who then teach two years in a community or four-year college. His rationale is that colleges need people interested in teaching, and "the only degree which counts is the Ph.D."

Dean Brennan argued for "a new teaching degree" specifically for prospective college teachers. "A mere paint job on existing master's or doctoral degrees simply will not do," he warned.

For the graduate school that Vassar was considering, Dr. Frankel and his aide suggested the elimination of the doctoral thesis in favor of four or five essays "on significant themes, and representing a sustained intellectual performance." Dr. Frankel is adamant against the notion of a new doctorate to be added to the Ph.D.

Syracuse University is a late convert to the Frankel position. In 1946, Syracuse began a doctor of social science program—de-emphasizing specialization in favor of broader training. But the 186th—and last—such degree was awarded last June, and word was sent to the 186 that they could now get a Ph.D. in exchange for the D.S.S.—just for the asking. Most of the 186 asked.

New Yale Degree

Yale, which has eliminated standardized Ph.D. examinations, opposes proliferation of the doctoral form, and indeed all but eliminated traditional master's degrees. To meet the demand for qualified college teachers, Yale then introduced not a new doctorate but a new master's—master of philosophy (MPhil.). Candidates must complete all doctoral requirements except the dissertation.

Lending irony to the reforming drive is a controversy over whether there is a glut of Ph.D.s. While more and more students have come to see the Ph.D. as necessary, the demand for Ph.D.s and the financial support for graduate students have been cut by universities, industries and government.

Dissenters hold that the surplus is illusory. Dean Weisinger said: "There are a hell of a lot of colleges that need good people. But we set the wrong standards, and try to place our students only at colleges that we consider 'good.'"

Eventually, scholars and administrators may turn their attention to the problem of post-doctoral education. There are already about 16,000 post-doctoral students at American universities, and their ardor may some day be rewarded in suitable—say a doctor's doctor's degree.

The Paris Gourmet Rendez-vous
in the forest

AUBERGE L'OEUVRE
ROUTE DE VERSAILLES 969-37-48
VERSAILLES LOUVRETTES
BUSINESS LUNCHEONS: 28 Fr.
Only 15 minutes from the Etoile
(West entrance, 24 exit, right).

LA CALAVADOS
JOE TURNER — LOS LATINOS
LUNCHEONS — SNACK — BAR
"DANCE BY CANDLELIGHT"
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
(Apt. 401) 40 Ave. Pierre-1st de France
(Carm. St. George-V) 27-28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 176

—1969-70— Stocks and
High. Low. Div. In 8 Sts.
100s. First. High Low

NEW YORK, March 12.—Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were:		
COMMODITY	Unit	Price
Wheat	bu.	1.15
Barley	bu.	1.15
Oats	bu.	1.15
Rye	bu.	1.15
Timothy	ton	1.15
Alfalfa	ton	1.15
Hay	ton	1.15
Flax	bu.	1.15
Soybeans	bu.	1.15
Beans	bu.	1.15
Peas	bu.	1.15
Clover	ton	1.15
Straw	ton	1.15
Stalks	ton	1.15
Wheat	bu.	1.15
Barley	bu.	1.15
Oats	bu.	1.15
Rye	bu.	1.15
Timothy	ton	1.15
Alfalfa	ton	1.15
Hay	ton	1.15
Flax	bu.	1.15
Soybeans	bu.	1.15
Beans	bu.	1.15
Peas	bu.	1.15
Clover	ton	1.15
Straw	ton	1.15
Stalks	ton	1.15

CHICAGO FUTURES

Commodity and Unit			Thru.	Year ago
FOODS				
Red meat	¢1.94	¢1.80 3/4		
2. Hard c.f. lb.	1.0 1/4	1.0 1/4		
3. Yellow lb.	1.1 1/2	1.0 3/4		
4. Corn, 100 lb.	1.20	1.20		
5. Western c.f. lb.	1.00 3/4	1.00 3/4		
6. Sugar, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
7. Coffee, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
8. Tea, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
9. Butter, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
10. Eggs, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
11. Lard, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
12. Tallow, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
13. Oil, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
14. Flour, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
15. Wheat, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
16. Corn, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
17. Soybeans, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
18. Peas, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
19. Lentils, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
20. Beans, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
21. Potatoes, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
22. Onions, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
23. Carrots, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
24. Celery, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
25. Cabbage, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
26. Lettuce, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
27. Spinach, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
28. Broccoli, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
29. Cauliflower, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
30. Asparagus, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
31. Green beans, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
32. Kidney beans, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
33. Lima beans, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
34. Navy beans, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
35. Pintos, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
36. Black beans, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
37. Chickpeas, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
38. Lentils, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
39. Peas, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
40. Mung beans, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
41. Soybeans, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
42. Corn, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
43. Wheat, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
44. Flour, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
45. Sugar, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
46. Coffee, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
47. Tea, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
48. Butter, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
49. Eggs, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
50. Lard, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
51. Tallow, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
52. Oil, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
53. Red meat	1.00	1.00		
54. Hard c.f. lb.	1.00	1.00		
55. Yellow lb.	1.00	1.00		
56. Corn, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
57. Western c.f. lb.	1.00	1.00		
58. Sugar, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
59. Coffee, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
60. Tea, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
61. Butter, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
62. Eggs, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
63. Lard, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
64. Tallow, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
65. Oil, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
66. Flour, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
67. Wheat, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
68. Corn, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
69. Soybeans, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
70. Peas, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
71. Lentils, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
72. Beans, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
73. Potatoes, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
74. Onions, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
75. Carrots, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		
76. Celery, 100 lb.	1.00	1.00		

May	Δ14	Δ24	Δ14	Δ
Jul	Δ27	Δ3	Δ24	Δ
Sep	Δ34	Δ4	Δ34	Δ

[illegible]

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
SOYBEAN OIL					
Mar	11.40	11.49	11.40	11.40	11.40

[illegible]

Aug	72.30	72.90	72.30	72.90
Sep	71.50	71.80	71.50	71.80
Oct	70.20	70.55	70.00	\$ 70.00

[illegible]

May	28.80	28.92	28.75	28
Jul	29.60	29.70	29.53	29
Sep	27.35	27.47	27.35	27

[illegible]

Apr	207.50	210.50	207.50	207.50
Jun	212.00	213.00	210.50	210.50

ISSUE PRICE		INTERNATIONAL FUNDS		b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.	
15th March 1978 Sw.Fr. 100.00		March 21, 1978			
Price	28th Nov. 1976	Td.30		5914	4
	31st Dec. 1976	145.18		5915	4
	29th Jan. 1977	145.05		5916	4
	27th Feb. 1977	146.13		5917	4
Current Prices can be found under				5918	4
Section 10 of this directory				5919	4
Send New Orders to: Investment				5920	4
Investment, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000					

Seaside GO	100,000	40%
Std Off NJ	80,000	54%
Am Tel Tel	87,900	52%

[illegible]

Ratio, 15 stocks, 13.6 percent
Average price, 15 stocks, \$55.1

NEW HIGH Yield 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312
--

Oral Pubs	63,100	89
Ecologic Sci	49,200	77
Ling TV wt	42,200	64
Summ	26,000	36

[illegible]

	Open	High	Low	Close
30 Ind	777.46	781.55	771.71	776.4

on Demand Deposits		First American Fund, Inc.		First Investors:		Standard & Poor's	
when Committed Quarterly		10.50		American Trust		High Low Close N.C.	
(offer rates for three		10.00		First Liberty Fund, Inc.		45 Industrials ..	
months)		9.50		First American Fund, Inc.		25 Industrials ..	
Chartered and Licensed		9.00		First American Fund, Inc.		500 Stocks	
by Law under Securities		8.50		First American Fund, Inc.		500 Stocks	
Government		8.00		First American Fund, Inc.		500 Stocks	
ABSOLUTE SAFETY IN		7.50		First American Fund, Inc.		500 Stocks	
TAX FREE INVESTMENT		7.00		First American Fund, Inc.		500 Stocks	
STABLE EARNINGS		6.50		First American Fund, Inc.		500 Stocks	

Odd-Lot Trading in Shares

[illegible]

N.Y. Highs and Lows

[illegible]

Genstar Ltd
Genstar Co

[illegible]

مکملہ لکھنا

New U.S. Bill On Foreign Accounts Set

Outlandish Nitpicking Charged to Treasury

WASHINGTON, March 12 (Reuters)—The Treasury Department has a new draft of legislation to control the use of foreign bank accounts and has requested the House Banking Committee to delay action on the bill, committee chairman Wright Patman, D., Texas, announced today.

Patman said that the Treasury's request "throws the deliberations on the legislation into confusion." The committee has already completed hearings on its bill.

Patman said that Assistant Secretary Eugene Rosenberg and Justice Department representatives will now have to testify on the new draft.

He said that confusion over the bill has been compounded because the Treasury has not yet shown the new bill to the Justice Department, which was to have been involved in enforcing the provisions designed to prevent U.S. citizens from using foreign bank accounts for tax evasion and other illegal purposes.

The Treasury's position on this legislation has been marked by delay, indecision and outlandish nitpicking, Patman said.

Whether it has been their inaction or not, the Treasury's actions have resulted in a weakening of the chances for the passage of the type of legislation necessary to control the illegal use of these bank accounts.

RCA Asks Reduction In U.S.-Europe Rates

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—RCA Global Communications Inc. announced yesterday it has filed with the Federal Communications Commission for a reduction in inter and private leased channel rates between the United States and Europe.

The proposed reductions would lower rates to 25 European countries 15 percent, to \$2.55 from \$3.00. Rates for a variety of leased channels to 17 European countries would be reduced more than 20 percent. Expanded capacity was cited as justification for the cuts.



Robert E. Soden

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Monsanto has announced that Robert E. Soden, Brussels-based managing director, chemicals and plastics—Europe, has also become managing director of Monsanto Chemicals Ltd. in Britain.

He succeeds John C. Garrels, chairman of Monsanto Chemicals and of Monsanto Textiles Ltd.

Walter R. Busslinger, marketing manager, paper and board, for International Paper's European region, has been named director of marketing for the region, replacing Adrian R. Bolter.

Britain Reported Setting Out Terms For EEC Entry

BRUSSELS, March 12 (UPI)—George Thomson, who will head Britain's negotiating team in membership talks with the Common Market, today laid down three important conditions for British entry into the community.

Informal sources said Mr. Thomson, Minister in Charge of European Affairs, told Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel that Britain:

• Expected to play a "full and equal part" in discussion of European political integration once membership talks begin. These talks are due to start by July.

• Wants a one-year "period of initiation" before making any substantial cuts in British duties on EEC exports, to allow members of the European Free Trade Association, of which Britain is a member, to make their own arrangements with the community.

• Expects full voting rights, with certain minor exceptions, in community decisions taken during the transitional period of membership.

The sources said Mr. Thomson and Mr. Harmel, current chairman of the EEC's Council of Ministers, did not discuss a specific date for opening membership negotiations during their three hours of talks. Mr. Thomson, however, stressed Britain's desire for "substantive" discussions on membership before the start of the summer vacation.

ITT&T Revenues, Earnings Set More Records in 1969

NEW YORK, March 12 (Special).—International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. racked up a tenth straight year of sales and earnings records in 1969, the firm reported last night.

Net profits climbed 15 percent in the year to \$243 million, or \$2.50 a share, from the \$204 million, \$2.02 a share, earned in 1968.

Sales and revenue rose 16 percent to \$5.5 billion from \$4.7 billion. ITT & T chairman and president Harold S. Green noted in a report to shareholders that the record-level results were "achieved during a period of uncertainty and stress in significant sectors of the national economy."

He said consumer-oriented service areas accounted for 39 percent of ITT & T sales last year, up from 15 percent six years ago, while manufacturing operations' share has slipped to 57 percent with utility operations taking up the remainder.

In the manufacturing sector, the order backlog totaled \$1.9 billion at the end of 1969, compared with \$1.9 billion the year before. Spending for plant and equipment last year was at a record \$133 million, up 23 percent from the \$108 million level of 1968. Of the 1969 total, 63 percent was financed through retained earnings and depreciation, the company said.

City Investing

NEW YORK, March 12 (NYT).—City Investing Co. set new records with a 61.9 percent increase in earnings for the nine months ended Jan. 31 on a sales gain of 54 percent with third fiscal quarter results up 17.7 and 51.9 percent, respectively, the diversified industrial company disclosed yesterday.

Net income for the quarter to Jan. 31 amounted to \$17.84 million, or 62 cents a share, against \$15.15 million, or 52 cents a share, a year earlier. Net sales and operating revenues rose to \$109.89 million from \$72.33 million, bringing the nine-month volume to \$374.19 million, up from \$242.84 million for the prior year's period. Net income for the nine months rose to \$50.45 million, or \$1.74 a share, from \$27.17 million, or \$1.33 a share, a year earlier.

Figures for the previous year are restated to reflect the two-for-one stock split and the 2 percent stock

Bell and Howell

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 297.8 280.5
Profits (millions) 10.9 12.7
Per Share 2.01 2.33

National Union Electric

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 151.4 149.8
Profits (millions) 3.17 4.23
Per Share 1.61 2.15

Revelin Inc.

Fourth Quarter 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 98.9 86.0
Profits (millions) 8.1 7.7
Per Share 0.72 0.65

Stewart-Warner Corp.

Fourth Quarter 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 35.9 45.81
Profits (millions) 3.81 4.27
Per Share 0.97 1.08

Year 1969 1968

Revenue (millions) 186.83 180.25
Profits (millions) 12.73 12.37
Per Share 3.12 3.00

Times Mirror, Newsday in Merger Talks

By Lawrence Van Gelder

NEW YORK, March 12 (NYT).—Officials of the Times Mirror Co., publisher of the Los Angeles Times, are understood to have offered to purchase Newsday, the prosperous Long Island newspaper, for \$75 million in Times Mirror stock.

Individuals close to the negotiations, however, have reported that minority stockholders in Newsday are balking at the prospective sale of the country's largest suburban daily.

Newsday's majority stockholder, Henry F. Guggenheim, 78 years old, who founded the newspaper in 1940 with his wife, the late Alicia Patterson, has been in poor health for several years and is reportedly willing to sell.

Before his wife's death in 1968, Mr. Guggenheim held 51 percent of the stock; his wife the remainder. It is believed that her 49 percent was divided among four heirs.

Offer's Timing

The offer to buy Newsday was apparently made late in February. It is not known whether the Times Mirror Co., which desires complete ownership, would buy Mr. Guggenheim's stock without obtaining the minority shares as well.

The Times Mirror Co. is the third largest publishing group in the United States, outranked only by Time Inc. and McGraw-Hill Inc.

dividend distributed early in 1969. Capital gains from sale of real estate and investments contributed 39 percent to third-quarter income against 43 percent last year and for the nine months contributed 37 percent, against 35 percent a year earlier.

The new arrivals, according to a report by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, represent a variety of industries.

They range from electronics and aviation control specialist Teledyne to paper-maker Mead Corp. and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Other names include Ryan Aeronautical, American Airlines, TWA, U.S. Industries, Easton Yale & Towne, Standard Brands, Reynolds Metals, Whirlpool, Borg-Warner, Halliburton and J. P. Stevens.

In all, the brokerage house says, 148 U.S. companies had better than \$1 billion in sales during the past year. It said the only name that disappeared from the standing list was Sinclair Oil, which was merged into Atlantic Richfield.

The brokers noted that all but 11 of the corporate billionaires showed sales gains. However, it said a third of the total group, new additions included, experienced profit declines, with one of the new billionaires, Pan Am, reporting a deficit.

Some of the big sales gainers were International Telephone & Telegraph, Ling-Temco-Vought, S. S. Kresge, American Brands, AMK, Anasconda Co. and U.S. Industries.

Thyssen-Huette Shows Gains In Fiscal '69 Turnover, Net

DUSSELDORF, March 12 (Reuters).—August Thyssen-Huette AG, the West German iron and steel combine, reported today that group net profit jumped 27 percent in fiscal 1969.

Executive board chairman R. H. Hans-Guenther Sohl said group profit in the year ended Sept. 30 rose to 200 million marks (\$54.64 million) at post-revaluation exchange rates from the 197 million marks earned in fiscal 1968.

Net earnings of the parent company climbed 24 percent to 169 million marks (\$48.2 million) from the year before's 128 million.

Mr. Sohl said the firm's current business level indicates an increased growth rate for the present year, with earnings also expected to rise. A minimum unchanged dividend of 12 percent is expected for the current year, although Mr. Sohl noted that it was a little early to make a definitive forecast.

Turnover last year rose 27 percent to 9.1 billion marks (\$2.5 billion) from 1968's 7.15 billion marks. Of the total, exports accounted for 2.8 billion (\$844.8 million), down from the year earlier's 2.55 billion total.

For the parent company alone, the turnover gain was 22 percent to 3.81 billion marks (\$1.04 billion) from 3.11 billion marks, with exports accounting for 730 million marks (\$199.45 million), down from 839 million marks.

For the first three months of the current year, average monthly group turnover is up 13 percent at 865 million marks (\$263.5 million) compared with an average 758 million marks in all of fiscal 1969.

Mr. Sohl said that over the next few years, Thyssen expects annual investment levels of about \$200 million, while an approved program for the current year calls for \$244.5 million in outlays.

This singular performance came as the Commerce Department and Securities and Exchange Commission disclosed that business plan to increase capital spending this year by 10.8 percent. The rise is less than the 11.5 percent increase last year, but larger than the 9.7 percent projected just three months ago.

Decline in Rates On U.S. Bonds Seen Evaporating

NEW YORK, March 12 (Special).—The decline in interest rates on the U.S. bond market that occurred in February and early March is evaporating.

A \$75-million of Pacific Gas & Electric Co. bonds, first marketed on March 4, at a yield of 8.55 percent, started trading in the free market yesterday and dropped sharply. At one time, they traded almost three points (\$30 per \$1,000 bond) below their original price—a drop that lifted the yield to 8.83 percent—then closed a point above this low.

Government securities dropped sharply in price and new issues of tax-exempt bonds were priced to yield more than similar securities sold a day or two earlier. Even with the higher yield, however, they continued to sell slowly.

Today, prices in both the corporate and government sectors continued downward.

This singular performance came as the Commerce Department and Securities and Exchange Commission disclosed that business plan to increase capital spending this year by 10.8 percent. The rise is less than the 11.5 percent increase last year, but larger than the 9.7 percent projected just three months ago.

Ford Recalling Trucks

DETROIT, March 12 (Reuters).—Ford Motor Co. said it is recalling approximately 2,300 1970 model heavy duty trucks to inspect the steering assembly.

U.S. Eurodollar Take Plunges \$730 Million

WASHINGTON, March 12 (Reuters).—Eurodollar borrowing by U.S. banks in the week ended March 4 showed their largest decline since December, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

The borrowings dropped by \$730 million in the latest week after rising \$63 million the week before. It was the largest decline in borrowings since the \$1.4 billion drop in the week of Dec. 31, 1969.

The latest decline puts gross liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches at \$129.7 billion.

ASK YOURSELF THESE TWO QUESTIONS

1. Are you getting the best performance on your portfolio?

2. Were your stocks among those that went up while the Dow Jones Industrial Average fell 12.6% from April to October 1969?

If your answers are NO, ask us about ITS portfolio management services.

For full information, write to

ITS

INTER TRADING SERVICES

61 Route de l'Alpe CH-1211 Geneva 26 43 08 00

PROFESSIONAL PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

NO LOAD

Price Per Share 3/4/70, \$12.98

SHAMROCK FUND

Authorized by Federal Reserve Board

For free prospectus call (212) 277-7737

or write to ITS, P.O. Box 21555, Los Angeles, Calif. 90006.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

Enclosed \$ _____

Return to ITS, P.O. Box 21555, Los Angeles, Calif. 90006.

Enclosed \$ _____

Return to ITS, P.O. Box 21555, Los Angeles, Calif. 90006.

Enclosed \$ _____

Return to ITS, P.O. Box 21555, Los Angeles, Calif. 90006.

Enclosed \$ _____

Return to ITS, P.O. Box 21555, Los Angeles, Calif. 90006.

Enclosed \$ _____

Return to ITS, P.O. Box 21555, Los Angeles, Calif. 90006.

Enclosed \$ _____

Return to ITS, P.O. Box 21555, Los Angeles, Calif. 90006.

Enclosed \$ _____

Return to ITS, P.O. Box 21555, Los Angeles, Calif. 90006.

Nixon Aides See Early Inflation End

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 12 (WP).—Two top Nixon administration officials today promised early relief from inflation—perhaps beginning by the summer months—if the American people can resist the temptation to try "easier ways out" like controls or "public employment."

The more specific of two hopeful forecasts came from Herbert Stein, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisors. In a speech in Miami, Fla., Mr. Stein said that the administration's restrictive program is working and that by summertime there might be "downward pressure on prices and the rate of price inflation would visibly diminish."

Coincidentally, in an appearance before a Senate subcommittee here, Treasury Under-Secretary Charles E. Walker echoed Mr. Stein's general assessment.

"We are moving on the road down to wage-price stability," Mr. Walker said. "...and the return may not be nearly so long as some observers predict." He added that in the last six weeks "there has been a marked shift in inflationary psychology," reflected in lower interest rates.

"I think the prime bank lending rate is going to come down," he said. "I don't know when, but it will be a happy day when it comes." But he rejected a suggestion by Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., that he try to "jambone" the prime rate down.

Mr. Walker's optimism met a sharp challenge from Democratic senators and from New York economist Pierre A. Rinfret.

Following Mr. Walker to the witness stand, Mr. Rinfret told a Senate Banking and Currency subcommittee that the nation "is getting ready for a huge expansion that will not slow inflation without direct credit controls."

Mr. Rinfret offered a 12-point program that would curb consumer credit through direct controls, limitations on the use of credit cards, and curbs on loans through the banking system for the purpose of financing production. He explained later that this would bar bank loans for mergers, acquisitions and similar purposes.

Treasury consultant Henry Wallich, Yale University economist, said that there is currently no reason for consumer credit controls, and that controls on bank credit would not help housing. He suggested continued emphasis on voluntary ways of channeling more money into housing.

Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn., and Sen. Proxmire beatified Mr. Walker's thesis. "It all adds up to a no-doing policy on price increases, unemployment, and the housing situation," Sen. Proxmire said.

Walker Replies

Mr. Walker replied that there would not be "large amounts of unemployment" this year, and that it was unrealistic to think that action on price increases, unemployment, and the housing situation could be cured overnight.

He also scoffed at the Commerce Department-Securities and Exchange Commission report of yesterday predicting a continued boom in capital investment outlays. He insisted that the survey was made in February, prior to a change in inflationary psychology.

Mr. Rinfret, whose private survey had foreshadowed the SEC-Commerce report of a 10.6 percent increase this year, responded: "Other nonsense." Mr. Rinfret was an adviser to the Nixon campaign in 1968.

Mr. Stein, in his speech, said that the nation should be prepared for a long transition—lasting until 1972—during which the economy will be operating below full capacity.

There will be "both more inflation and less employment" during this period than is desirable, he conceded. Yet, this course "would bring us out where we would like to be," without a serious recession.

This policy, Mr. Stein observed, will "test the maturity" of the American people. He rejected the notion of any variant of wage-price controls, or on the employment side, "the popular panacea" of public employment.

Mr. Walker also specifically rejected any form of credit controls, as suggested by Mr. Rinfret. "The economy is cooling—I would hate to jeopardize that with unwieldy policies," Mr. Walker said.

Retorted Sen. Proxmire: "That's the same old story you gave us last year."

Mr. Walker also specifically rejected any form of credit controls, as suggested by Mr. Rinfret. "The economy is cooling—I would hate to jeopardize that with unwieldy policies," Mr. Walker said.

Retorted Sen. Proxmire: "That's the same old story you gave us last year."

Mr. Walker also specifically rejected any form of credit controls, as suggested by Mr. Rinfret. "The economy is cooling—I would hate to jeopardize that with unwieldy policies," Mr. Walker said.

Retorted Sen. Proxmire: "That's the same old story you gave us last year."

Mr. Walker also specifically rejected any form of credit controls, as suggested by Mr. Rinfret. "The economy is cooling—I would hate to jeopardize that with unwieldy policies," Mr. Walker said.

Retorted Sen. Proxmire: "That's the same old story you gave us last year."

Mr. Walker also specifically rejected any form of credit controls, as suggested by Mr. Rinfret. "The economy is cooling—I would hate to jeopardize that with unwieldy policies," Mr. Walker said.

Retorted Sen. Proxmire: "That's the same old story you gave us last year."

Mr. Walker also specifically rejected any form of credit controls, as suggested by Mr. Rinfret. "The economy is cooling—I would hate to jeopardize that with unwieldy policies," Mr. Walker said.

Retorted Sen. Proxmire: "That's the same old story you gave us last year."

Mr. Walker also specifically rejected any form of credit controls, as suggested by Mr. Rinfret. "The economy is cooling—I would hate to jeopardize that with unwieldy policies," Mr. Walker said.

Retorted Sen. Proxmire: "That's the same old story you gave us last year."

Mr. Walker also specifically rejected any form of credit controls, as suggested by Mr. Rinfret. "The economy is cooling—I would hate to jeopardize that with unwieldy policies," Mr. Walker said.

Retorted Sen. Proxmire: "That's the same old story you gave us last year."

Mr. Walker also specifically rejected any form of credit controls, as suggested by Mr. Rinfret. "The economy is cooling—I would hate to jeopardize that with unwieldy policies," Mr. Walker said.

Retorted Sen. Proxmire: "That's the same old story you gave us last year."

Mr. Walker also specifically rejected any form of credit controls, as suggested by Mr. Rinfret. "The economy is cooling—I would hate to jeopardize that with unwieldy policies," Mr. Walker said.

Retorted Sen. Proxmire: "That's the same old story you gave us last year."

Mr. Walker also specifically rejected any form of credit controls, as suggested by Mr. Rinfret. "The economy is cooling—I would hate to jeopardize that with unwieldy policies," Mr. Walker said.

Retorted Sen. Proxmire: "That's the same old story you gave us last year."

Mr. Walker also specifically rejected any form of credit controls, as suggested by Mr. Rinfret. "The economy is cooling—I would hate to jeopardize that with unwieldy policies," Mr. Walker said.

Retorted Sen. Proxmire: "That's the same old story you gave us last year."

Mr. Walker also specifically rejected any form of credit controls, as suggested by Mr. Rinfret. "The economy is cooling—I would hate to jeopardize that with unwieldy policies," Mr. Walker said.

Retorted Sen. Proxmire: "That's the same old story you gave us last year."

Mr. Walker also specifically rejected any form of credit controls, as suggested by Mr. Rinfret. "The economy is cooling—I would hate to jeopardize that with unwieldy policies," Mr. Walker said.

Retorted Sen. Proxmire: "That's the same old story you gave us last year."

Marked Shift

"We are moving on the road down to wage-price stability," Mr. Walker said. "...and the return may not be nearly so long as some observers predict." He added that in the last six weeks "there has been a marked shift in inflationary psychology," reflected in lower interest rates.

"I think the prime bank lending rate is going to come down," he said. "I don't know when, but it will be a happy day when it comes." But he rejected a suggestion by Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., that he try to "jambone" the prime rate down.

Mr. Walker's optimism met a sharp challenge from Democratic senators and from New York economist Pierre A. Rinfret.

Following Mr. Walker to the witness stand, Mr. Rinfret told a Senate Banking and Currency subcommittee that the nation "is getting ready for a huge expansion that will not slow inflation without direct credit controls."

Mr. Rinfret offered a 12-point program that would curb consumer credit through direct controls, limitations on the use of credit cards, and curbs on loans through the banking system for the purpose of financing production. He explained later that this would bar bank loans for mergers, acquisitions and similar purposes.

Treasury consultant Henry Wallich, Yale University economist, said that there is currently no reason for consumer credit controls, and that controls on bank credit would not help housing. He suggested continued emphasis on voluntary ways of channeling more money into housing.

Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn., and Sen. Proxmire beatified Mr. Walker's thesis. "It all adds up to a no-doing policy on price increases, unemployment, and the housing situation," Sen. Proxmire said.

Mr. Walker replied that there would not be "large amounts of unemployment" this year, and that it was unrealistic to think that action on price increases, unemployment, and the housing situation could be cured overnight.

He also scoffed at the Commerce Department-Securities and Exchange Commission report of yesterday predicting a continued boom in capital investment outlays. He insisted that the survey was made in February, prior to a change in inflationary psychology.

SILVER BELLIES!

are Swinging Markets for COMMODITY TRADERS

With daily ranges up to \$200 or more, Silver and Gold Bullion can make thousands of dollars from present levels. Grain, Oil, Cocoa, Cotton and other futures are breaking out. Now is the time to take into fast-moving commodity futures. Send today for free booklet and recent trading bulletins.

COMMODITY FUTURES FORECAST

90 W. Bway, New York 10007, U.S.A.

MANAGED ACCOUNTS (COMMODITIES)

Personal management under limited power of attorney is available for accounts trading in commodity futures. The solicitation of clients is made only through the offering circular, copies of which may be obtained from the undersigned except in those states where the undersigned is not legally qualified.

COMMODITY FUTURES FORECAST

90 W. Bway, New York 10007, U.S.A.

European Gold Markets

March 12, 1970

Location	Open	Close	Change
London	35.80	35.85	Unch.
Zurich	35.05	35.15	Unch.
Paris (12.5 100g)	35.37	35.39	-0.06

U.S. dollars per ounce.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

Stock	Price
AKZO	92.50
Algemeen	94.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50

Brussels

Stock	Price
AKZO	92.50
Algemeen	94.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50

Düsseldorf

Stock	Price
AKZO	92.50
Algemeen	94.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50

Paris

Stock	Price
AKZO	92.50
Algemeen	94.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50

Zurich

Stock	Price
AKZO	92.50
Algemeen	94.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50
Alkermid	95.50

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on March 12, 1970

Fund	Price
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on March 12, 1970

Stock	Price
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14

New York Stock Exchange Trading

March 12, 1970

Stock	Price
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14

UNITED GROWTH FUND

LONG-TERM, STABLE GROWTH THROUGH REAL ESTATE

A unique, balanced fund which coordinates investments between real estate and securities. UGF is the first international no-load fund (no sales charges) which means all your capital begins earning immediately.

Price March 9, 1970: U.S. \$1.43.

Appreciation since January 1, 1968: 43%.

US INVESTMENT SERVICES

Information Services Office, 400 Central Expressway, Suite 200, San Francisco, California 94106.

Enclosed is a prospectus. To open an account, please check payable to United Growth Fund.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Country _____

Send FREE Prospectus and UGF Prospectus

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on March 12, 1970

Fund	Price
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on March 12, 1970

Stock	Price
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14

New York Stock Exchange Trading

March 12, 1970

Stock	Price
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14

DOMINICK & DOMINICK, INCORPORATED

Rue St. Martin 7, Lausanne, Switzerland

Telephone: 229513 Telex: 25175

Cable address: Domikinc

Member New York, American, Midwest, Boston & Pacific Coast Stock Exchanges.

Offices in Paris and London.

One Dollar

was worth yesterday:

Austrian schillings	25.85
Belgian francs	49.65
British pounds (sterling)	2.4059
Dutch guilders	3.6286
French francs	4.167
German marks	5.5440
Greek drachmas	30.00
Italian lire	628.90
Mexican pesos	12.50
Norwegian crowns	7.137
Portuguese escudos	20.480
Spanish pesetas	6.1992
Swedish crowns	4.3090

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on March 12, 1970

Stock	Price
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14

New York Stock Exchange Trading

March 12, 1970

Stock	Price
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14
AMF	12.14

The Fund that has Everything

Equity stocks, mutual funds, real estate, commodities, shipping, etc. AFCA deals in everything that will legitimately earn money.

All discount purchases made by AFCA are credited to the assets of the fund, thus assuring a steady growth regardless of market conditions.

To learn more of this phenomenal fund please mail the enclosed coupon.

AFCA was launched October 1st, 1969 at a par value of \$10.00 per share. Net asset value per share as of March 12th, \$11.65.

Dealer inquiries welcome.

SELECT GmbH.

8 München 15, Schwanthalerstrasse 5, Telephone 55 26 21

Telex Sele D 5 212 049, Cable Address SELDI

Dear Sirs,

Please send me information on AFCA (Allied Fund for Capital Appreciation) including a prospectus and up to date audited financial statement.

Name _____

Address _____

مكتبة الناصر

Library of the ناصر

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

UCLA Too Big for Long Beach State

Goliath Is Picked to Outbound David

By Dwight Chapin

SEATTLE, March 12.—The dream will turn to reality for a superior college basketball team here tonight.

Will it be the champion, undefeated in tournament play over the last three seasons? Or will it be the challenger, an upstart, respectful but not awed by the assignment at hand?

UCLA or Cal State at Long Beach?

It's a classic match, a David-and-Goliath battle. Pacific eight weeks, the honor of the Pacific Coast Athletic Association. More important, it's the best of the best of college basketball against a squad that is adding to become the best after only two seasons in the big time. The records are almost the same.

UCLA is 34-2, Long Beach 24-3 after its victory in the first round of the regional against Weber State last weekend. The Bruins, undeniably, have met the toughest opposition, but the 49ers are a hot team now, quick and confident.

Hawks Increase Lead by Edging Rockets, 122-121

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—The Hawks said he knew he had the touch from the start, but the Atlanta Hawks didn't know they had the ball game until the closing seconds.

Hudson scored 48 points in leading Atlanta to a 122-121 National Basketball Association victory over the San Diego Rockets last night.

Hudson scored 48 points in leading Atlanta to a 122-121 National Basketball Association victory over the San Diego Rockets last night.

Hudson scored 48 points in leading Atlanta to a 122-121 National Basketball Association victory over the San Diego Rockets last night.

Hudson scored 48 points in leading Atlanta to a 122-121 National Basketball Association victory over the San Diego Rockets last night.

Hudson scored 48 points in leading Atlanta to a 122-121 National Basketball Association victory over the San Diego Rockets last night.

Hudson scored 48 points in leading Atlanta to a 122-121 National Basketball Association victory over the San Diego Rockets last night.

Hudson scored 48 points in leading Atlanta to a 122-121 National Basketball Association victory over the San Diego Rockets last night.

Hudson scored 48 points in leading Atlanta to a 122-121 National Basketball Association victory over the San Diego Rockets last night.

Hudson scored 48 points in leading Atlanta to a 122-121 National Basketball Association victory over the San Diego Rockets last night.

Hudson scored 48 points in leading Atlanta to a 122-121 National Basketball Association victory over the San Diego Rockets last night.

Hudson scored 48 points in leading Atlanta to a 122-121 National Basketball Association victory over the San Diego Rockets last night.

Hudson scored 48 points in leading Atlanta to a 122-121 National Basketball Association victory over the San Diego Rockets last night.

Hudson scored 48 points in leading Atlanta to a 122-121 National Basketball Association victory over the San Diego Rockets last night.

Hudson scored 48 points in leading Atlanta to a 122-121 National Basketball Association victory over the San Diego Rockets last night.

Hudson scored 48 points in leading Atlanta to a 122-121 National Basketball Association victory over the San Diego Rockets last night.

Hudson scored 48 points in leading Atlanta to a 122-121 National Basketball Association victory over the San Diego Rockets last night.

Hudson scored 48 points in leading Atlanta to a 122-121 National Basketball Association victory over the San Diego Rockets last night.

Hudson scored 48 points in leading Atlanta to a 122-121 National Basketball Association victory over the San Diego Rockets last night.

Hudson scored 48 points in leading Atlanta to a 122-121 National Basketball Association victory over the San Diego Rockets last night.

Long Beach moves especially well on both offense and defense, UCLA has outscored and outmuscled nearly every opponent.

The key to the game may well be how proficiently the Bruins can shoot against a Long Beach zone. UCLA, all season, has been an extremely accurate team. All five starters are shooting at 50 percent or better from the field and less than a week ago John Wooden shot Henry Bibby and John Valley shot Southern California out of a 1-3-2 zone very similar to the one the 49ers employ.

Long Beach is going to have to do something about slowing a high-octane UCLA offense that has produced 92.3 points a game. The 49ers have averaged 82.4 a contest, but the zone could do that, if it can neutralize the inside threat of Sidney Wicks, Curtis Rowe and Steve Patterson.

They have averaged 45.9 percent from the field this season. But they liked that mark to 82.9 percent in the easy victory over Weber State.

The 49ers' best percentage shooter is center George Trapp (59.7) forward Billy Kankans (51.2). But Long Beach got strong shooting against Weber from guard Shawn Johnson, a 45.6 percent shooter who went seven-for-11 in that game.

The Bruins, who don't figure to be able to play even with UCLA in the backcourt, all season have opened wide leads, only to lose them. They probably won't be able to afford this luxury against the Bruins.

A victory, then, for a Long Beach team that has won 19 straight games, the nation's longest major-league winning streak, is certainly not out of the question. It's just highly doubtful.

UCLA's best percentage shooter is center George Trapp (59.7) forward Billy Kankans (51.2). But Long Beach got strong shooting against Weber from guard Shawn Johnson, a 45.6 percent shooter who went seven-for-11 in that game.

The Bruins, who don't figure to be able to play even with UCLA in the backcourt, all season have opened wide leads, only to lose them. They probably won't be able to afford this luxury against the Bruins.

A victory, then, for a Long Beach team that has won 19 straight games, the nation's longest major-league winning streak, is certainly not out of the question. It's just highly doubtful.

UCLA's best percentage shooter is center George Trapp (59.7) forward Billy Kankans (51.2). But Long Beach got strong shooting against Weber from guard Shawn Johnson, a 45.6 percent shooter who went seven-for-11 in that game.

The Bruins, who don't figure to be able to play even with UCLA in the backcourt, all season have opened wide leads, only to lose them. They probably won't be able to afford this luxury against the Bruins.

A victory, then, for a Long Beach team that has won 19 straight games, the nation's longest major-league winning streak, is certainly not out of the question. It's just highly doubtful.

UCLA's best percentage shooter is center George Trapp (59.7) forward Billy Kankans (51.2). But Long Beach got strong shooting against Weber from guard Shawn Johnson, a 45.6 percent shooter who went seven-for-11 in that game.

The Bruins, who don't figure to be able to play even with UCLA in the backcourt, all season have opened wide leads, only to lose them. They probably won't be able to afford this luxury against the Bruins.

A victory, then, for a Long Beach team that has won 19 straight games, the nation's longest major-league winning streak, is certainly not out of the question. It's just highly doubtful.

UCLA's best percentage shooter is center George Trapp (59.7) forward Billy Kankans (51.2). But Long Beach got strong shooting against Weber from guard Shawn Johnson, a 45.6 percent shooter who went seven-for-11 in that game.

The Bruins, who don't figure to be able to play even with UCLA in the backcourt, all season have opened wide leads, only to lose them. They probably won't be able to afford this luxury against the Bruins.

A victory, then, for a Long Beach team that has won 19 straight games, the nation's longest major-league winning streak, is certainly not out of the question. It's just highly doubtful.

UCLA's best percentage shooter is center George Trapp (59.7) forward Billy Kankans (51.2). But Long Beach got strong shooting against Weber from guard Shawn Johnson, a 45.6 percent shooter who went seven-for-11 in that game.

The Bruins, who don't figure to be able to play even with UCLA in the backcourt, all season have opened wide leads, only to lose them. They probably won't be able to afford this luxury against the Bruins.

A victory, then, for a Long Beach team that has won 19 straight games, the nation's longest major-league winning streak, is certainly not out of the question. It's just highly doubtful.

UCLA's best percentage shooter is center George Trapp (59.7) forward Billy Kankans (51.2). But Long Beach got strong shooting against Weber from guard Shawn Johnson, a 45.6 percent shooter who went seven-for-11 in that game.

The Bruins, who don't figure to be able to play even with UCLA in the backcourt, all season have opened wide leads, only to lose them. They probably won't be able to afford this luxury against the Bruins.

A victory, then, for a Long Beach team that has won 19 straight games, the nation's longest major-league winning streak, is certainly not out of the question. It's just highly doubtful.

UCLA's best percentage shooter is center George Trapp (59.7) forward Billy Kankans (51.2). But Long Beach got strong shooting against Weber from guard Shawn Johnson, a 45.6 percent shooter who went seven-for-11 in that game.

The Bruins, who don't figure to be able to play even with UCLA in the backcourt, all season have opened wide leads, only to lose them. They probably won't be able to afford this luxury against the Bruins.

A victory, then, for a Long Beach team that has won 19 straight games, the nation's longest major-league winning streak, is certainly not out of the question. It's just highly doubtful.

Long Beach moves especially well on both offense and defense, UCLA has outscored and outmuscled nearly every opponent.

The key to the game may well be how proficiently the Bruins can shoot against a Long Beach zone. UCLA, all season, has been an extremely accurate team. All five starters are shooting at 50 percent or better from the field and less than a week ago John Wooden shot Henry Bibby and John Valley shot Southern California out of a 1-3-2 zone very similar to the one the 49ers employ.

Long Beach is going to have to do something about slowing a high-octane UCLA offense that has produced 92.3 points a game. The 49ers have averaged 82.4 a contest, but the zone could do that, if it can neutralize the inside threat of Sidney Wicks, Curtis Rowe and Steve Patterson.

They have averaged 45.9 percent from the field this season. But they liked that mark to 82.9 percent in the easy victory over Weber State.

The Bruins, who don't figure to be able to play even with UCLA in the backcourt, all season have opened wide leads, only to lose them. They probably won't be able to afford this luxury against the Bruins.

A victory, then, for a Long Beach team that has won 19 straight games, the nation's longest major-league winning streak, is certainly not out of the question. It's just highly doubtful.

UCLA's best percentage shooter is center George Trapp (59.7) forward Billy Kankans (51.2). But Long Beach got strong shooting against Weber from guard Shawn Johnson, a 45.6 percent shooter who went seven-for-11 in that game.

The Bruins, who don't figure to be able to play even with UCLA in the backcourt, all season have opened wide leads, only to lose them. They probably won't be able to afford this luxury against the Bruins.

A victory, then, for a Long Beach team that has won 19 straight games, the nation's longest major-league winning streak, is certainly not out of the question. It's just highly doubtful.

UCLA's best percentage shooter is center George Trapp (59.7) forward Billy Kankans (51.2). But Long Beach got strong shooting against Weber from guard Shawn Johnson, a 45.6 percent shooter who went seven-for-11 in that game.

The Bruins, who don't figure to be able to play even with UCLA in the backcourt, all season have opened wide leads, only to lose them. They probably won't be able to afford this luxury against the Bruins.

A victory, then, for a Long Beach team that has won 19 straight games, the nation's longest major-league winning streak, is certainly not out of the question. It's just highly doubtful.

UCLA's best percentage shooter is center George Trapp (59.7) forward Billy Kankans (51.2). But Long Beach got strong shooting against Weber from guard Shawn Johnson, a 45.6 percent shooter who went seven-for-11 in that game.

The Bruins, who don't figure to be able to play even with UCLA in the backcourt, all season have opened wide leads, only to lose them. They probably won't be able to afford this luxury against the Bruins.

A victory, then, for a Long Beach team that has won 19 straight games, the nation's longest major-league winning streak, is certainly not out of the question. It's just highly doubtful.

UCLA's best percentage shooter is center George Trapp (59.7) forward Billy Kankans (51.2). But Long Beach got strong shooting against Weber from guard Shawn Johnson, a 45.6 percent shooter who went seven-for-11 in that game.

The Bruins, who don't figure to be able to play even with UCLA in the backcourt, all season have opened wide leads, only to lose them. They probably won't be able to afford this luxury against the Bruins.

A victory, then, for a Long Beach team that has won 19 straight games, the nation's longest major-league winning streak, is certainly not out of the question. It's just highly doubtful.

UCLA's best percentage shooter is center George Trapp (59.7) forward Billy Kankans (51.2). But Long Beach got strong shooting against Weber from guard Shawn Johnson, a 45.6 percent shooter who went seven-for-11 in that game.

The Bruins, who don't figure to be able to play even with UCLA in the backcourt, all season have opened wide leads, only to lose them. They probably won't be able to afford this luxury against the Bruins.

A victory, then, for a Long Beach team that has won 19 straight games, the nation's longest major-league winning streak, is certainly not out of the question. It's just highly doubtful.

UCLA's best percentage shooter is center George Trapp (59.7) forward Billy Kankans (51.2). But Long Beach got strong shooting against Weber from guard Shawn Johnson, a 45.6 percent shooter who went seven-for-11 in that game.

The Bruins, who don't figure to be able to play even with UCLA in the backcourt, all season have opened wide leads, only to lose them. They probably won't be able to afford this luxury against the Bruins.

A victory, then, for a Long Beach team that has won 19 straight games, the nation's longest major-league winning streak, is certainly not out of the question. It's just highly doubtful.

UCLA's best percentage shooter is center George Trapp (59.7) forward Billy Kankans (51.2). But Long Beach got strong shooting against Weber from guard Shawn Johnson, a 45.6 percent shooter who went seven-for-11 in that game.

The Bruins, who don't figure to be able to play even with UCLA in the backcourt, all season have opened wide leads, only to lose them. They probably won't be able to afford this luxury against the Bruins.

A victory, then, for a Long Beach team that has won 19 straight games, the nation's longest major-league winning streak, is certainly not out of the question. It's just highly doubtful.

UCLA's best percentage shooter is center George Trapp (59.7) forward Billy Kankans (51.2). But Long Beach got strong shooting against Weber from guard Shawn Johnson, a 45.6 percent shooter who went seven-for-11 in that game.

Long Beach moves especially well on both offense and defense, UCLA has outscored and outmuscled nearly every opponent.

The key to the game may well be how proficiently the Bruins can shoot against a Long Beach zone. UCLA, all season, has been an extremely accurate team. All five starters are shooting at 50 percent or better from the field and less than a week ago John Wooden shot Henry Bibby and John Valley shot Southern California out of a 1-3-2 zone very similar to the one the 49ers employ.

Long Beach is going to have to do something about slowing a high-octane UCLA offense that has produced 92.3 points a game. The 49ers have averaged 82.4 a contest, but the zone could do that, if it can neutralize the inside threat of Sidney Wicks, Curtis Rowe and Steve Patterson.

They have averaged 45.9 percent from the field this season. But they liked that mark to 82.9 percent in the easy victory over Weber State.

The Bruins, who don't figure to be able to play even with UCLA in the backcourt, all season have opened wide leads, only to lose them. They probably won't be able to afford this luxury against the Bruins.

A victory, then, for a Long Beach team that has won 19 straight games, the nation's longest major-league winning streak, is certainly not out of the question. It's just highly doubtful.

UCLA's best percentage shooter is center George Trapp (59.7) forward Billy Kankans (51.2). But Long Beach got strong shooting against Weber from guard Shawn Johnson, a 45.6 percent shooter who went seven-for-11 in that game.

The Bruins, who don't figure to be able to play even with UCLA in the backcourt, all season have opened wide leads, only to lose them. They probably won't be able to afford this luxury against the Bruins.

A victory, then, for a Long Beach team that has won 19 straight games, the nation's longest major-league winning streak, is certainly not out of the question. It's just highly doubtful.

UCLA's best percentage shooter is center George Trapp (59.7) forward Billy Kankans (51.2). But Long Beach got strong shooting against Weber from guard Shawn Johnson, a 45.6 percent shooter who went seven-for-11 in that game.

The Bruins, who don't figure to be able to play even with UCLA in the backcourt, all season have opened wide leads, only to lose them. They probably won't be able to afford this luxury against the Bruins.

A victory, then, for a Long Beach team that has won 19 straight games, the nation's longest major-league winning streak, is certainly not out of the question. It's just highly doubtful.

UCLA's best percentage shooter is center George Trapp (59.7) forward Billy Kankans (51.2). But Long Beach got strong shooting against Weber from guard Shawn Johnson, a 45.6 percent shooter who went seven-for-11 in that game.

The Bruins, who don't figure to be able to play even with UCLA in the backcourt, all season have opened wide leads, only to lose them. They probably won't be able to afford this luxury against the Bruins.

A victory, then, for a Long Beach team that has won 19 straight games, the nation's longest major-league winning streak, is certainly not out of the question. It's just highly doubtful.

UCLA's best percentage shooter is center George Trapp (59.7) forward Billy Kankans (51.2). But Long Beach got strong shooting against Weber from guard Shawn Johnson, a 45.6 percent shooter who went seven-for-11 in that game.

The Bruins, who don't figure to be able to play even with UCLA in the backcourt, all season have opened wide leads, only to lose them. They probably won't be able to afford this luxury against the Bruins.

A victory, then, for a Long Beach team that has won 19 straight games, the nation's longest major-league winning streak, is certainly not out of the question. It's just highly doubtful.

UCLA's best percentage shooter is center George Trapp (59.7) forward Billy Kankans (51.2). But Long Beach got strong shooting against Weber from guard Shawn Johnson, a 45.6 percent shooter who went seven-for-11 in that game.

The Bruins, who don't figure to be able to play even with UCLA in the backcourt, all season have opened wide leads, only to lose them. They probably won't be able to afford this luxury against the Bruins.

A victory, then, for a Long Beach team that has won 19 straight games, the nation's longest major-league winning streak, is certainly not out of the question. It's just highly doubtful.

UCLA's best percentage shooter is center George Trapp (59.7) forward Billy Kankans (51.2). But Long Beach got strong shooting against Weber from guard Shawn Johnson, a 45.6 percent shooter who went seven-for-11 in that game.

The Bruins, who don't figure to be able to play even with UCLA in the backcourt, all season have opened wide leads, only to lose them. They probably won't be able to afford this luxury against the Bruins.

A victory, then, for a Long Beach team that has won 19 straight games, the nation's longest major-league winning streak, is certainly not out of the question. It's just highly doubtful.

UCLA's best percentage shooter is center George Trapp (59.7) forward Billy Kankans (51.2). But Long Beach got strong shooting against Weber from guard Shawn Johnson, a 45.6 percent shooter who went seven-for-11 in that game.

The Bruins, who don't figure to be able to play even with UCLA in the backcourt, all season have opened wide leads, only to lose them. They probably won't be able to afford this luxury against the Bruins.

A victory, then, for a Long Beach team that has won 19 straight games, the nation's longest major-league winning streak, is certainly not out of the question. It's just highly doubtful.

UCLA's best percentage shooter is center George Trapp (59.7) forward Billy Kankans (51.2). But Long Beach got strong shooting against Weber from guard Shawn Johnson, a 45.6 percent shooter who went seven-for-11 in that game.



LAKE UNTO A RED, RED NOSE—Winter horse racing in the Soviet Union is proving very popular. About 25,000 fans attended meet on frozen Lake Sarai in Lithuania. Trotters pull sleds instead of sulkies, but having a winner by a red nose is the same as having a winner by a capitalist mile.

For 'Scientific Achievement in Horse Breeding' Making Kapital of Moscow Bettors

MOSCOW, March 12 (AP)—"Golden Bird" looks good in the fifth," says Vasily.

"What about Omar in the sixth?" asks his friend, studying the racing form as he puffs on a cigarette.

It's 8 p.m. on a cold winter evening. Tens of thousands of Russian men, insulated by fur hats, overcoats and vodka, cram into Moscow's Central Hippodrome, ready to blow tens of thousands of rubles on the trotters.

"We'll lose, we'll lose," they say.

An icy wind whips across the floodlit, snow-covered track and into the grandstands, but the men pay no attention. They're too busy betting.

"It's agreed, then," Vasily says. "No. 3 in the fifth race and No. 1 in the sixth." He digs into the pocket of his heavy, course coat and pulls out a few one-ruble notes (a ruble is officially valued at \$1.11).

There's not much time left in the 20-minute interval between races. With the racing form and money in hand, Vasily's friend Boris hurries through the shoving throng to the betting windows inside. He has cracked glasses and the eyes of a loser.

Boris pushes his way through the men, noise and cigarette smoke across a floor slippery with mud and melted snow.

He shoves past laughing teenagers, their faces red from drink, workers, colonels in Soviet-style gray fur hats, worried old men with beards.

All argue over which trotters to bet on—horses with names like "Hurricane," "Buttercup," "Melancholy" or "Rubbish."

They can bet on the winner of one race and collect a small payoff. But almost everyone prefers the "double," equivalent to a daily double in which they must pick the winners of two consecutive races. Payoffs average 15 to 1, and sometimes go up to 500 to 1.

"We'll lose, we'll lose," the men say.

The Party Line

A tough-faced man elbows past Boris and curses when the others in line complain. "Then everyone in the line lurches forward, planning those in the front against the wire mesh of the betting windows."

Matronly women in shawls sit behind the mesh by bright table lamps, looking like pawnbrokers. They take in the one-ruble bets and hand out little brown betting tickets.

Some, lacking the necessary one ruble, pass through the crowd, look for someone to match their 50 kopecks so they can go halves on a ticket.

They shout the daily-double combinations they've picked: "One-one, one-one," "six-three, six-three."

The dimly lit hall has a chandelier and paintings on the walls. The swarming men shouting numbers, exchanging money and writing in little books look like brokers at a stock exchange.

So un-Communist is the sight of Russians betting all that money—and enjoying it—that Peking has charged it's a sure sign they're slipping back into capitalism.

2 Negro Golfers Accept Player's Offer for Series

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 12 (UPI)—Gary Player of South Africa was assured of the cooperation of two ranking Negro professionals yesterday in his plan to play a series of exhibition matches while in this country for the benefit of the United Negro College Fund.

Player's offer, announced Monday, has been viewed with interest since his country's racial separation policy applies to sports and has prevented the issuance of a visa to Arthur Ashe to play in the South African tennis championship.

Player arrived last Sunday to join the U.S. tour. He will begin his season in the \$150,000 Monsanto Open, which starts today.

Pete Brown, the recent winner of the Andy Williams-San Diego Open and the first Negro to win an official tour event (in 1964), agreed that he would play in the charity series suggested as a gesture of goodwill by Player.

Lee Elder, professional at the Langston public course in Washington, who gained national attention in the 1968 playoff of the American Golf Classic at Akron, Ohio, before he lost to Jack Nicklaus at the fifth extra hole, also accepted Player's suggestion.

Assessing Wins, 5-2

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 12 (Reuters)—Australian John Newcombe and Fred Stolle completed a 5-2 victory over the four-man U.S. Davis Cup team in their contest last night.

Newcombe defeated Smith, 6-3, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5 victory over Smith and Ashe. Stolle was defeated, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4, by Richey.

The Russian reply, as one paper put it, is that the track is a "center for propaganda on scientific achievement in horse-breeding."

The races are a tradition dating from pre-revolutionary times. Even Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev sometimes shows up at the track.

Trotters are the winter attraction, but at least once a year Russia's famous three-horse trotters run an exhibition race, although interest in them is waning, track officials say.

The press sometimes admits workers squander too much of their meager pay on the ponies, and even complains that some races are rigged, but it calls for reforms rather than any ban on bets.

Part of the hippodrome's 35 percent cut of the bets and admissions, reported in the press to average 100,000 rubles a week, subsidizes Moscow drama theaters, which operate at a loss.

The theaters' costume departments partly repay this help by providing the jockeys' silks.

Classless Society

A warning bell rings. The men hurry back to the stands. Boris rejoins Vasily and shows him the tickets.

"We'll lose, we'll lose,"

Pop music over the loudspeakers is replaced by a calm announcer's voice. At a leisurely pace he describes the start and says "Lightning Rod takes the lead."

"Is that ours?" Vasily asks.

"Nyet," says Boris.

Trotting briskly through the snow, the 2-year-olds go around to the far side. Boris squints through his glasses and reports: "Golden Bird is leading."

The announcer says it's Volcano.

"Daival, daival (come on)," Vasily shouts, and the other men join him. Golden Bird narrows the gap. "That's the way."

Golden Bird and Volcano are neck-and-neck as they round the turn at the far left and go into the stretch.

"Daival, daival."

"We'll lose, we'll lose."

The high-stepping trotters pass the noisy stands, and Volcano crosses the finish line first.

Week after week, every Wednesday and Friday night and Sunday afternoon, Vasily stands under the tables of the roof and watches horses like Golden Bird lose. He never gives up hope.

"Look at these," he says, fanning four losing tickets. "Before I throw them away I always wait to see if they announce that my horse threw a shoe or something. That entitles you to get your money back."

Vasily waits and looks across the finish line at an announcement board, but no miracle happens. He spits on his tickets and drops them. They join thousands of others on the floor.

Someone tosses a flurry of at least 20 worthless tickets into the air.

"Figure a ruble a ticket," Vasily says with a grim smile.

The average worker earns about 25 rubles a week.

Vasily mutters the strongest Russian obscenities and turns the page of his racing form to check the lineup for the next race.

"No. 3, Faithful, is a possibility."

2 Fight Zambia Deportation

LUSAKA, Zambia, March 12 (Reuters)—Two top Zambian-based golfers fought a deportation order today after being removed from a golf course yesterday by police and immigration officials.

